

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

APRIL 14, 1915



THE HEAD OF THE HERD

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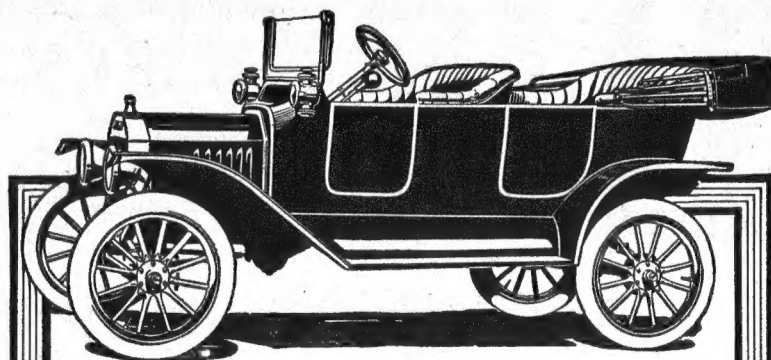
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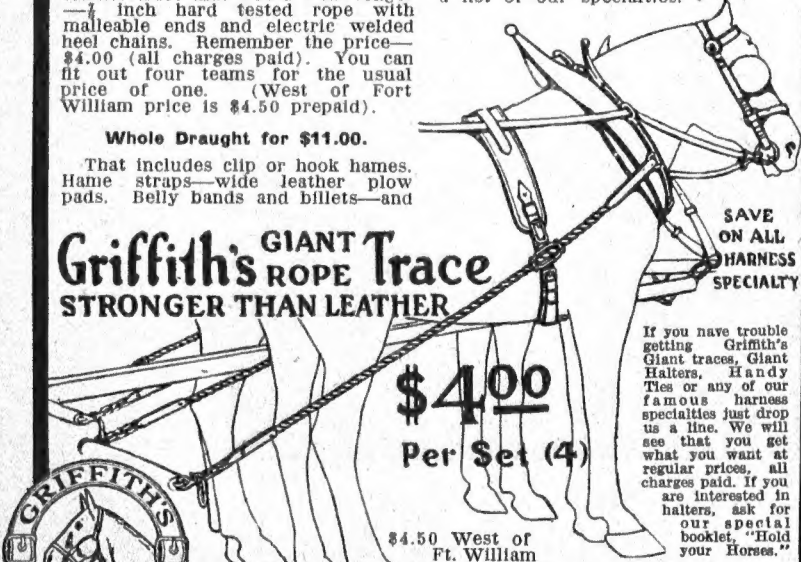
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When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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Get Your Money's Worth

By The Editor

Last week's subscriptions fell off considerably, due partly to the increased price going into effect and partly to the fact that farmers are seeding or getting ready for seeding. The subscription business will be dull for a few weeks, but we expect it to pick up as soon as seeding is over.

Few farmers get as much assistance from The Guide as they might get if they made use of it to the full. A number of our readers have figured out just how much The Guide has helped them. Here is what one farmer tells us he has been able to save by using The Guide:

SAVED HIM \$1,000.00

Before I took The Guide I didn't know how to market my grain to advantage. The first carload of wheat I grew I sold to the elevator direct from the machine for 50 cents per bushel. I lost on that deal 30 cents a bushel, 1,200 bushels at 30 cents — \$360. That was in 1905, before The Guide existed.

But I don't do things that way any more. Studying The Guide has brought me to two conclusions; first, that it does not pay to market grain at first opportunity; second, it pays to ship even at considerable trouble. Here are some results:

Year	Bus.	Grade	Street Price offered	Bus.	Price netted when sold	Net Profit
1909-11	1872	2 C.W. Oats	\$0.21	1672 at \$0.31½		\$175.56
				200 at .26		10.00
	576	2/ Wheat	.60		.85½	146.88
1912-13	226	No. 4 Wheat	.47		.74	61.02
	517	2 C. W. Oats	.23	367 at .28		18.35
				150 at .40		25.50
1913-14	713	1/ Wheat	.60		.76	114.08
				464 at .30		41.76
	704	3 C. W. Oats	.21	200 at .35		28.00
				40 at .40		7.60
1914-15	259	3/ Wheat	.75	1.14		101.01
Total						\$729.76

This is only a partial account of grain sold, so I am safe saying in an average year I gain \$200 from reading The Guide. I have read it for six years, and it has opened my eyes. Not long ago The Guide published the Grain Act. I have a check in my pocket today for \$14.91 which would never have reached there but for knowledge of the Act, this being 7 cents per bushel for 213 bushels of wheat which the elevator operator graded No. 4, but the Chief Inspector graded 3 Nor. by sample taken according to Act, the grain company paying me the difference as above, \$14.91. Have sold dressed chickens for 16 cents a pound net, and live ones for 11 cents per pound net to Guide advertisers. I could get only 10 cents per pound locally for dressed. Have won \$15 cash in Guide competitions. Yes, The Guide has saved me a thousand dollars.

Roblin, Man.

H. J. POMEROY.

BIG VALUE COMING

We cannot hope to make The Guide worth \$1,000 to every reader, but we are certain that every reader can save at least \$25 per year by using The Guide service to the full.

Don't forget that we are publishing twelve illustrated articles in the next few months on

"MARKETING YOUR GRAIN"

These articles will cover every phase of the grain trade and any farmer who will read these articles carefully we will guarantee will receive help that will mean money in his pocket.

AGENTS ARE WANTED

We have a lot of voluntary workers giving us splendid aid. We are very glad to have such help, but there are many farmers who cannot afford the time to work for nothing, even tho they believe in the cause for which The Guide is struggling. For this reason we will pay a commission to agents in every locality where we have not now an agent working or a voluntary helper. There are still a number of communities where we have no representatives. We want to hear from farmers, their wives, sons and daughters who will be willing to canvass their neighborhood for subscriptions in the next few months and thru the summer. We will accept applications for agencies in the order in which they come for those districts where we have now no representative. As soon as we appoint an agent we will send out subscription receipt books, report forms, envelopes and everything that is necessary to carry on the work. Any person who is willing to canvass for subscriptions should write us at once. Address your letter to "Circulation Manager, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man." If any agent can use half a dozen sample copies of The Guide, we will forward them. We will also send out a list of subscribers at any post office to any person who will collect the renewals for us.

HOW IT GOES

Just a word from one of your old subscribers. My subscription expires in June to The Guide. I would like you to know that I appreciate the reading in The Guide. I am more and more confident as the time goes by that its influence can hardly be estimated; it has a far-reaching and sound policy, bringing home to its readers the truth, which, to my mind, is what we, as men (if we can call ourselves such), should be seeking after. I send you these few lines as a token of encouragement and also send you \$1.50 for The Guide for another year. It is worth more than that to any farmer and if I was blessed with an ample supply of cash, I would send you what The Guide has actually cost you to produce it. I believe we, as farmers, are apt to be stingy when we are called upon to back up the very schemes that are putting money in our pockets; it seems hard to get out of the rut.

With best wishes to The Guide for a triumphant victory over all obstacles, whether financially or opposing forces, I would say in conclusion that no man has a right to expect a paper such as The Guide is, and will be, for one dollar per year.

Clapton, Sask.

HOMER WAFFLE.

Am enclosing you a money order for \$1.50 for your esteemed paper for the current year. Am back in States for a visit, but want to keep in touch with you and the co-operation movement and need The Guide to help me. Am in sympathy with the increased price. The Guide of today is worth 50% more than it was two years ago to me.

FRED D. PHELPS.

Perry, Mich., U.S.A.

Please find enclosed order for three dollars, being in payment of two subscriptions. I will try and secure as many more as possible and will send them in. You will notice I have not taken any commission out of these subscriptions and I do not intend doing so on any I take, as I have not the time to make a complete canvas of country at present and you may use the commission for sending samples to the names mentioned in list and circulars to same if you see fit. As I am a farmer and president of our G.G.A., I would like to see our paper in every home and would gladly work to that end without pay. Hoping you will receive this O.K. and wishing you every success, I am,

J. S. DONALDSON,

Regina Beach, Sask.

Pres. G. G. A.

I herewith enclose a P.O. for two dollars. Kindly extend my subscription from July 15 for another three years. For some months now I have taken The Guide and like it fine. I used to read it a year or two ago and personally I did not care much for it. It has improved wonderfully and I'd hate to be without it now and I think it is the best, fairest and squarest paper published.

JAS. W. EWBANKE.

Birtle, Man.

Enclosed find P.O. order for two dollars to be applied on my subscription to The Guide. We enjoy its pages especially along the line of farm problems. I believe farmers as a rule have been working at a big disadvantage for years, not only in the selling of their produce, but also in the purchasing of their supplies. I believe there is too much business being done on the credit system and too much interest being paid. It is holding the country back. The cash system along co-operative lines is the most sound and substantial way for farmers to carry on their business. I hope to see The Guide keep this before the public, as I think it means added prosperity to the West.

GEORGE DELGATTY.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

Please find enclosed \$1.00 for renewal of yearly subscription for The Guide. It is really worth \$1.50 per year to any farmer who desires to keep abreast of the times.

WM. McDERMID.

Halcyonia, Sask.

Enclosed is \$2.00 to extend my subscription for three years to the Grain Growers' Guide, which is, in my opinion, the best paper for farmers in the world. This may seem extravagant, but having read many agricultural papers in Great Britain, and the United States and Canada in the last fifty years, this is my firm conviction and I don't care who knows it.

WILLIAM KIRKUP.

Gleichen, Alta.

I have pleasure in enclosing postal note for \$2.00 to square my account with you, while I am scarcely able to do so. After reading your editorial on the matter I can see your point and I do not want to see the paper pass away and myself cut off.

A. B. SEARLE.

Battle Valley, Sask.

I hope The Guide will maintain its outspoken independence and present high editorial policy, despite the financial stringency. For my part I would not have The Guide change its policy nor be financially ruined if it cost five times what it now does.

W. H. GRAHAM.

Holland, Man.

Your issue of the 3rd inst. is the first copy I have read for nearly a year, as I have been away from home a great deal. But having read "How to Make The Guide Succeed," I became fully awake to the fact that, being a farmer, I had to have The Guide at any cost and I feel ashamed to think I am one of the 10,000 subscribers in arrears, whom you have generously carried on your mailing list. I therefore enclose \$2.00 to square myself and, furthermore, I am going to talk Grain Growers' Guide to my neighbors who are lagging and see if they won't square too. It is more than evident that we must support our paper if we expect to succeed ourselves.

P. P. LITTLEWOOD.

West Wingham, Alta.

Our Ottawa Letter

War Horse Scandals—Demonstration Farms for the Dry Belt—
Votes for Soldiers

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 9.—The close of the week finds parliament on the home stretch. Prorogation is expected by the middle of next week. The order paper of the House has been reduced to skeleton form, and but for the inquiries going on in the committees prorogation could have been arranged for tomorrow. The chief interest this week has centered in the public accounts committee, where some most remarkable evidence was brought out in regard to the purchase of horses for the department of militia in Nova Scotia, but more particularly in the constituency of King's, which is represented in parliament by A. DeWit Foster, probably the youngest member of the House. Down in King's county there appears to have been a competition amongst certain men to see who could dispose of the oldest and most decrepit horses to the government.

A. B. Harvey, when questioned in regard to two horses he had sold to the government, said that one of them was a good little horse, altho he had some spavins. The witness added that this horse also had a lump on his knee.

"You have said that one of your horses had spavins on his fore leg. I never heard of such a thing," said W. F. Nickle, M.P.

"Well," retorted the witness, "there was a lump on it as big as this drinking glass," and the witness picked up a tumbler from the table to illustrate. Asked if the veterinary had examined the horses, the witness said: "I suppose he did, I don't know. I was looking after my own end. If he didn't want them he didn't need to take them."

Considered it Funny

Harvey amused the committee with the history of a number of deals and trades in which the government buyers were the final purchasers. In the case of one horse which had changed hands for \$10, the man who bought her sold her again for \$15. Harvey secured her and traded her for a horse which he sold to the department for \$90. At one time, he told the committee, this animal had been traded for a drake and two ducks. The witness maintained that a great many of the horses purchased were no better than those he had sold.

S. Selfridge said he had sold a pair of horses to the government for \$375, and they were worth the money. When at Berwick he saw a lot of horses bought. Some were good and some were bad, some were blemished in the

limbs; there were spavins and there were ring bones. Asked if the purchasers had made any inspection the witness said: "Not what I would call an inspection. They walked around them and put tickets on them." Selfridge convulsed the committee by telling of the disposal of one old mare which held the record for longevity. "They tried to sell her to the government at the time of the South African war," he said, "and she was then beyond the age limit." He told of another man who had sold an animal to the government which he intended to kill before the winter.

Votes for Soldiers

As anticipated there was strenuous opposition to Hon. C. J. Doherty's bill to extend the franchise to all Canadian soldiers at the front who are British subjects and over twenty-one years of age. The point of difference between the government and the Opposition arose over the practicability of the taking of such a vote at the front. The Opposition made a great deal out of the fact that no steps had been taken by the government to confer with Lord Kitchener and to ascertain whether he would allow the men in the trenches of Flanders to be bothered about political matters at home. The members of the government and its supporters were quite certain that there would be no objection on the part of the war office. They pointed to the circumstance that subsequent to the outbreak of the war 10,000 New Zealand soldiers had been permitted to cast their vote, but no one could say just where the vote had been taken. It was not claimed that it had been polled within the range of the guns of the enemy.

Hon. Frank Oliver, in replying to this contention, said that the election in New Zealand was made necessary by the expiry of the life of parliament. In Canada at the present time there was no such necessity for an election, and if one were held it would be a bad thing for the Empire and the country. Such a course would introduce strife and set the country by the ears.

Election Not Decided On

Sir Robert Borden was considerably nettled by this line of criticism. He rose to declare that nothing had yet been settled in regard to an election. A decision would be reached on its merits. He asserted that the attitude of the Opposition in the House and in the committee had been such as to impair the unity which it was agreed should exist.

Mr. Oliver retorted that the only division of the session had occurred when the government had reversed the fiscal policy of the country. The Liberals had done their duty in regard to this and other matters, unless the prime minister considered that he had been elected as kaiser. He had never heard that the prime minister took this attitude. Mr. Oliver declared with equal vehemence that the bill was a political dodge designed to make it possible for the government to win the next general election. The matter was debated all day Thursday when the bill was read a second time. Today there was a long discussion in committee, the Opposition pointing out a number of objections to the details of the act. They seemed to fear that the soldiers' vote would be so manipulated that it would be cast in constituencies where most needed to insure the election of the government candidate. Mr. Doherty confessed that the bill could stand some improvement, and several clauses were laid over for future consideration.

The Dry Belt

On Tuesday the House of Commons had a regular field day on matters pertaining to the agricultural interests of the country. Early in the day the estimates of Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, were taken up, and there ensued discussion on a variety of subjects, including government demonstration farms, Canada's exhibit at San Francisco, cold storage developments, health of animals, encouragement of livestock industry, and the sale of horses for war purposes.

On the vote for experimental farms W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, drew attention to the desirability of adopting different methods in regard to farming in the districts of the West known as the "dry belt." He suggested the desirability of establishing demonstration farms to teach farmers how to cultivate the land under the different circumstances which exist where the annual downfall of rain is slight. He said that if the new homesteaders on these lands do not learn a successful method of farming they will be in a terrible state. With the markets closed against them and the taxes piled upon them by the government, the situation was such that he was sorry for them.

Mr. Burrell in reply said that the member for Moose Jaw had no need to apologize for bringing this matter to his attention. He said he was fairly familiar with the conditions all thru the dry district, and possessed as warm a sympathy as any man could for the settlers there. He was strongly desirous of relieving present conditions as far as it was possible for the government to do so. Mr. Burrell went on to say that he went into the question very fully prior to going to California, and made up his mind to establish

twenty or thirty demonstration stations all thru the "dry belt" in Southern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta. The Director of experimental farms had been in the West together with two capable young graduates of Manitoba Agricultural College, who are to assist him in this work. He expected these twenty or thirty stations to be thoroughly organized and in work this year, the object being simply to prove to the farmers of that country that if proper methods of rotation are followed they will, even in a dry season, be able to get at least some crop. He said that when in the West he saw right next to farms that had not a single spear of grain other farms which, having been properly summer-fallowed, had as much as fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre. The minister said he appreciated the fact that a great many of the farmers who went into the country knew little about its conditions. He sincerely hoped that the work which the department had started would be of some practical value to these people.

Attacks the West

The discussion was marked by a spirited attack on the part of Donald Sutherland, member for Oxford South, against the West. He maintained that since the establishment of the central experimental farm the cost of its maintenance had been practically all provided by the people of the East. In past years the people of Ontario, realizing that Canada had a great heritage in the western country, did not complain about bearing the expenses of these agricultural stations in the West. But the time had come when Ontario must look to herself to see that she also got fair treatment. Mr. Sutherland declared that in the matter of immigration Ontario had been discriminated against; also that the farms of the East were suffering as the result of the importation of weeds from the West. As a result the farmers of Ontario had found it necessary to go back to the old system of summer-fallowing. He repeated that it was necessary for the people of Ontario to look after themselves.

Mr. Knowles replied with some heat. He said that Mr. Sutherland had told the House many times that Ontario was such a wonderful country, and he had scolded the people of the West because some weeds have gone from the West into that province. He said he did not want Mr. Sutherland to run away with the idea that Ontario was altogether ready for the next world. "I do not think," he said, "we sent our weeds to the East. I think large numbers of weeds came to us from Ontario at the start, because I cannot imagine any other places that they came from than Bruce and Huron and Oxford—where we got our seed from originally—and some very bad, devilish weeds they were, too."

Purchasing of Horses

An assertion by Dr. Neely, member for Humbolt, that the farmers of the Dominion have not received a square deal in connection with the purchase of horses in Canada, led to a lively discussion at the evening sitting. Other Opposition members made assertions to the same effect. It was stated that after the representatives of Great Britain and her allies had come to Canada and got nicely started purchasing cavalry mounts, they left the country at the request of the Dominion government.

J. A. McMillan, member for Gengarry, asserted that he had been informed by the officer in charge of the purchase of horses at Montreal for the British government that he was leaving Canada at the request of the authorities because the Dominion government did not want more horses to be bought here until the requirements of the Canadian forces had been satisfied.

Sir Robert Borden admitted that there had been a withdrawal from the market of the representatives of other countries, but that the government was not responsible. The decision to send their buyers elsewhere had been reached by the allies for reasons which he was not at liberty to state to the House. Replying to statements that middlemen had made a considerable profit on many horses, the farmers getting a minimum price, the prime minister asserted that the policy of the

Continued on Page 28

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5	40	24	8, 9, 11, 11	Car lot .20	.20	.20	.21	.21	.21	.22	.23		
				Sm. lot .22	.23	.23	.24	.24	.25	.25	.26		
6	38	24	6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot .23	.23	.23	.24	.24	.25	.25	.26		
				Sm. lot .25	.26	.26	.27	.27	.28	.28	.30		
10	48	16	3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8	Car lot .40	.40	.41	.42	.42	.43	.44	.46		
				Sm. lot .44	.45	.46	.47	.48	.49	.50	.52		
7	26	8	No. 9 Wire top and bottom. Bal. of 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5	Car lot .22	.22	.23	.23	.23	.24	.24	.25		
				Sm. lot .24	.25	.25	.26	.26	.27	.27	.28		

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 14th, 1915

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS

News from Ottawa indicates that legislation is to be enacted which will send the ballot boxes used in the next Dominion general election to every corner of the earth. It has been decided by the Government that the soldiers of the Canadian expeditionary forces shall be permitted to exercise their franchise wherever they may happen to be when election day arrives, no matter whether they may be in Canada, on the high seas, or in Germany, Belgium, France, Turkey, Egypt, Africa, the Bermudas, or wherever duty may call them. We agree absolutely that the soldiers who are fighting in defense of the Empire should be permitted to exercise the franchise. But the idea of setting up polling booths on the field of battle is so grotesque that it is difficult to believe that it is seriously meant. There is absolutely no good reason why any election should be held this year. The term of the present parliament does not expire until the fall of 1916, and if the war is not over before that time, then it would be proper for the Canadian Parliament to take the course which the British Parliament will adopt and pass legislation extending the life of parliament until six months after the end of the war. The expense to the public treasury and to private individuals would be sufficient to equip another Canadian contingent, and the time which would be spent by public men and public officials in electioneering would be very much better employed in attending to the details of business made necessary by the war. It would be impossible, if voting took place on the battlefield, for the agents of the candidates to be present to see that the election was properly conducted; and there would be the greatest opportunity ever offered for officials and officers, many of whom are keen party politicians, to use their position to secure votes for their party. The soldiers would not even know the names of the candidates, and it is proposed that they should simply vote Liberal, Conservative or Independent, as they may choose. Many of the soldiers will not, owing to redistribution having taken place since the last election, know what constituency their home is in. Then there would be unparalleled opportunity for tampering with the ballots after they had been marked by the soldiers, and before they could be received by the returning officers in Canada. The Liberals in the House of Commons apparently will not make any very strenuous opposition to the bill, being afraid, no doubt, that such action would enable their opponents to raise a loyalty cry against them and charge them with wishing to disfranchise our brave defenders. The Senate, however, should be above such considerations, and if that chamber is still worthy of a place in the Canadian constitution it will certainly reject this measure. By all means let the soldiers vote. They can do so, if the election is delayed until they return victorious from Berlin.

We fancy there is a close relationship between the rotten leather which was put into our soldiers' boots, and the rotten politics which have disgraced Canada.

BETTER BUSINESS

The struggle for improved economic conditions in Western Canada will continue for some years to come before the situation is satisfactory from the standpoint of agriculture. But while the campaign is being carried on for lower transportation charges and lower tariff taxes, there is a great deal that can be done by the farmers themselves to improve these conditions simply by improving their own business methods. A great many farmers suffer because they do not exercise reasonable business judgment, and in their dealings with others frequently forget the Golden Rule. A few instances of many that have come to our notice will suffice to illustrate the point.

A farmer purchased the implements necessary for a quarter section of land from one of the implement companies. He was given credit for the entire purchase, covering it by notes falling due over the period of two years. As the various notes fell due he received due notices from the implement company but did not answer any of them. When the two years had passed and every note past due, he had not paid a cent of either principal or interest on any of them, but he was still using the implements. He refused to answer any of the notices, and when the Company's agent went to his farm for more security he declined to give it. When the Company took action in the court the farmer wrote to The Guide asking for sympathy and help. In this case we were able to get the Company to give him even a further extension of time, altho he had forfeited all right to further extensions. Such actions as this on the part of a few farmers has an injurious effect upon farmers' credit generally.

Another case is that of a farmer who had borrowed money from the bank and whose note fell due in the fall of the year. He ignored the various notices from the bank and made no effort to meet the note when due. When the bank took action to protect themselves the farmer wrote to The Guide demanding that we expose the action of the bank. This was a case where the farmer was to blame for the trouble he got into. He declared to us that the bank knew that he was in good standing and need not have worried about his account. If this was the case we presume he might easily have gone to the bank and made arrangements for the extension of his note. At any rate, his method of doing business was not such as to inspire confidence in him.

We have seen crates of eggs shipped in to the city as "new laid" which contained ten per cent. of musty or decayed eggs. This was dishonesty on the part of the shipper in most cases. Accidents, of course, will happen, but those who make any attempt to take care of their poultry properly will know a fresh egg from an old one before they ship it. Such actions naturally destroyed the confidence of the purchaser in the city and lost business for the dishonest or careless shipper, as well as casting suspicion upon honest shippers. Poor quality poultry and butter are often sent to private customers as well as to dealers in the city, and such produce is bound to

bring a low price while any kind of reasonable care and attention would give the purchaser a guarantee that the goods could be relied upon and prices would be proportionately better.

These are but a few of the methods by which farmers lose money, and all the economic improvements that the organized farmers have asked for would be of very little benefit to farmers who conduct their business in this way. The only kind of business that is profitable year in and year out is that which is satisfactory to both parties in the transaction. A farmer may deceive the customer once or twice by shipments of poor produce, but he cannot do it very often. Carelessness in grain farming gets its reward when the Inspector places low grades and heavy dockage upon the sample of the car passing thru Winnipeg. On the very same principle the farmer loses by carelessness in producing any other crop.

Better business is just as much desired as better farming or improved economic conditions. We are not defending the banks nor the dealers in any way. There are plenty of sinners among them, but that does not excuse the farmer for not doing his own business carefully and honestly. We make this appeal not only for the benefit of the careless farmers but for the benefit of that large number who do their business as it ought to be done. Such experiences as we have related above reflect upon farmers generally and make trouble for the very best farmers, because they tend to cast suspicion upon farmers as a class. We shall be glad to hear from our readers on this matter and to know if they have any remedy other than we have suggested.

THE LIFE OF LORD STRATHCONA

One of the most remarkable books published in the last decade is "The Life of Lord Strathcona," written by W. T. R. Preston, a man who has been intimately acquainted with Canadian politics for the last thirty years. Lord Strathcona came to Canada over seventy years ago a poor boy, but before he died he succeeded in amassing the greatest fortune that Canada has ever produced. How he accumulated that fortune Mr. Preston describes in his book, which is reviewed at considerable length on another page in this issue. Lord Strathcona was a big figure not only in financial, but also in political life in Canada, and it certainly cannot be said that his influence was such as to raise the standards of public morality in Canada. As long as it is possible by political intrigue to amass such fortunes, so long will money so accumulated be used for corrupting political life. "The Life of Lord Strathcona" is a book that should be widely read, and we trust that sometime in the future it will be published in a cheaper edition, so that it will be within reach of the general public. What Canada needs is a smaller number of millionaires and multi-millionaires, and a larger number of contented and prosperous citizens. It is impossible to have great fortunes without having also the most abject poverty. Both of them should be eliminated, and a study of this famous book will assist in

bringing about the desired change in conditions.

HONESTY IN ELECTIONS

A few days ago at Ottawa the two political parties spent some time discussing improvements in the Election Act. This is a habit they have when time hangs heavy on their hands. Neither of the parties has any intention whatever of amending the Election Act to prevent crooked practice at election time. It would be a very easy matter to amend the Election Act so that crooked practices could be effectually prevented, and offenders put into the penitentiary, where they ought to be. At the present time every election is followed by charges and counter-charges of corruption, and protests are entered in the courts by both sides. The party papers roar about such crookedness for a few weeks, and then it quiets down, and in the course of a year, and sometimes two years, the election protests are "sawed off," and conditions remain as usual. If Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are sincere in their desire to make politics cleaner, they can do it easily. If not, they should at least have the good grace to keep quiet about it.

SEED GRAIN GRAFT

It is charged that there has been partizanship and rake-offs in connection with the purchase of the government's seed grain, but worse than this, from the farmers' standpoint, is the charge that a considerable number of farmers have been guilty of fraud in securing and disposing of the seed which has been advanced by the government. The distribution of seed grain was a measure of

relief adopted by the government for the purpose of providing seed to enable farmers whose crop was a failure last year to sow their land and remain upon their farms. It was a very praiseworthy act on the part of the government to come to the relief of farmers in this way, and it is certainly a great disgrace if any farmers have taken advantage of this chance to rob the government. There have been some cases, it is stated, where farmers have sold as much as two carloads of grain since Christmas, with prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, and who have, nevertheless, secured seed grain from the government on the pretext that their crop was a total failure last year, and they were unable to provide seed for themselves. Others, it is claimed, have done even worse than this, and have secured seed grain from the government and then sold it to the elevators. This latter is a criminal act, and one farmer has been arrested and will no doubt be severely punished for his dishonesty. It is very discouraging for those who are pleading the farmers' cause and endeavoring to protect the farmers from the graft of the middlemen and contractors, to have the criminal dishonesty of farmers thrown in their faces. Those farmers who have been guilty of defrauding the government in connection with seed grain should be properly punished.

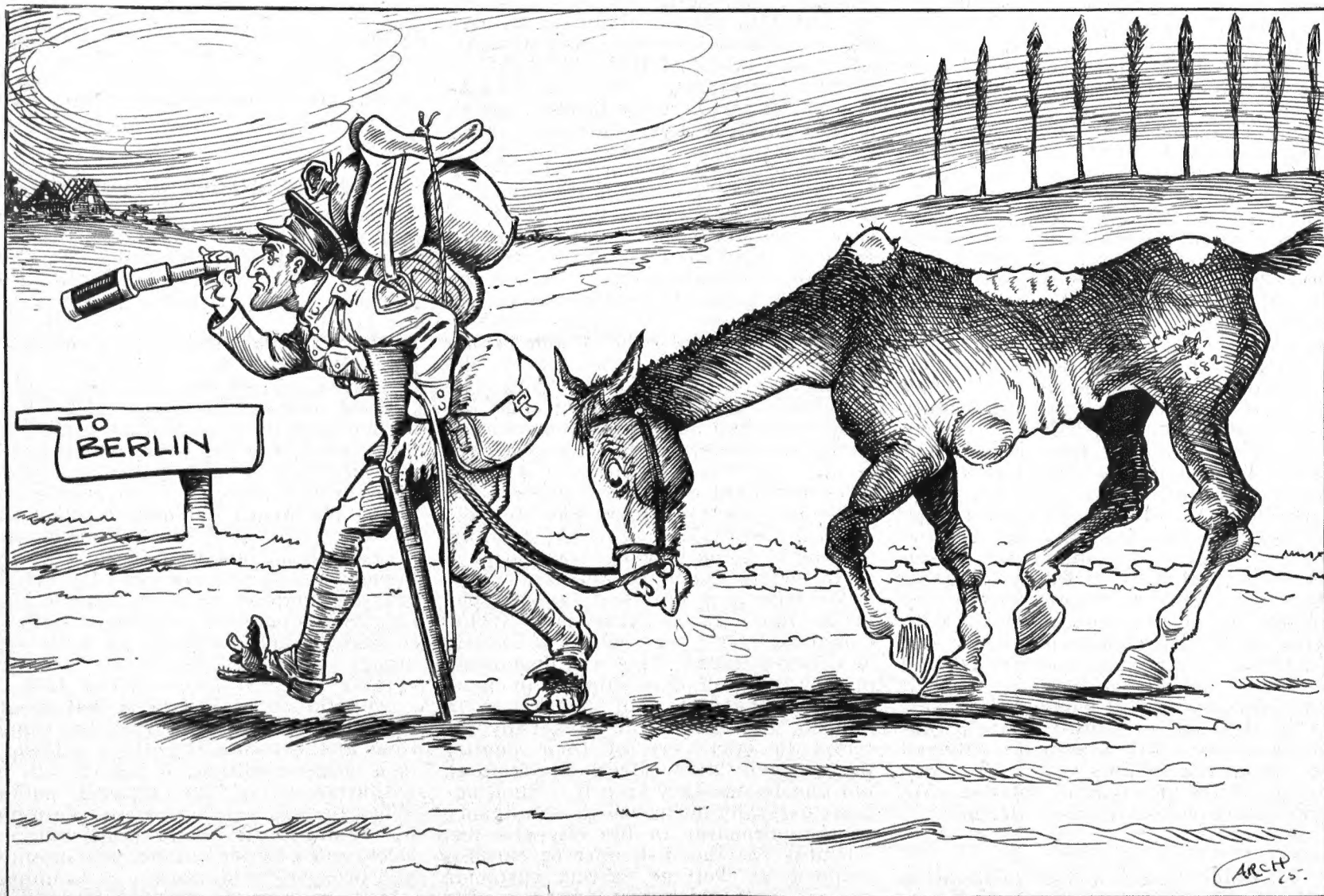
The new stamp taxes come into force on Thursday, April 15, and on and after that date a one cent stamp, in addition to the ordinary postage, must be placed on every letter and postcard mailed. If possible, the extra stamp should be one of the special issue having the words "War Tax" printed upon it, but ordinary stamps will be accepted. It is import-

ant that the extra stamp should not be forgotten, as letters on which it is not placed will be sent to the dead letter office. The war stamp will not be necessary, however, on letters to or from a member of parliament at Ottawa during the sitting of parliament, nor to the government officials at the capital, which are carried free as before.

According to the Finance Minister true patriotism demands that the Canadian people buy only imported goods, which action will ruin Canadian factories. According to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association true patriotism demands that the Canadian people buy only "Made in Canada" goods, which will bankrupt the Dominion Government. A general response to either appeal means ruination to Canada. Direct taxation upon land values which the organized farmers have consistently demanded, will provide all the revenue necessary and at the same time permit the people to stimulate home industry by purchasing Canadian made goods.

We wish again to warn our readers against the American-Canadian Securities Loan Company, of Denver, Colorado. This concern is not subject to the laws of Canada, and we have not yet been able to find that they have ever loaned any money in Canada at 6 per cent. Six per cent. money would be nice to have, but the prospect of getting it from this company does not seem at all good.

The man who votes for his party when he knows it is wrong is simply encouraging political corruption.



AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

The investigation at Ottawa shows that the patriotic manufacturers supplied our soldiers with rotten boots, and that the patronage system of graft produced inferior field glasses and spavined and useless horses. The graft extended to motor trucks, medical supplies and nearly everything else purchased. Yet these are the same "patriots" who refused to let us sell our wheat to the Americans for fear it would destroy our patriotism. Ye Gods!

The Life of Lord Strathcona

A Review of "The Life and Times of Lord Strathcona" by W. T. R. Preston

Written for *The Grain Growers' Guide* by "Ironquill"

SECOND ARTICLE

Biography is too often the art of setting up on a pedestal a monumental figure of heroic proportions and pose. The biographies of great men which are not of this character, but give the world the great men as they lived and moved and actually had their being as human beings among their fellow human beings are all too rare. Whatever else is to be said about W. T. R. Preston's book, the *Life and Times of Lord Strathcona*, it is very decidedly not a book of the former class.

Is it fairly to be characterized as a book entitled to take a place in the latter class? Does it tell the truth about the facts of Lord Strathcona's life? The answer which a fair-minded and competent critic would give would be in the affirmative. Indeed, Mr. Preston sets forth in his appendix documents of record in support of his statements. As to what he has written about Lord Strathcona's character and disposition, the answer to the question whether "there is naught extenuate, or ought set down in malice" is, of course, a more difficult one to answer. Mr. Preston had ample opportunity to study Lord Strathcona's personality, and it seems fair to say that what he has written in that regard has the accent of truth and sincerity. Mr. Preston has shown courage in writing and publishing such a book. He has done a real service to Canada, which it rests with all thoughtful and patriotic Canadians to make of advantage to our country by making the light thrown by the plain truth-telling in this book conduce to a better-informed, clearer-sighted public opinion, resolute that the lessons set forth in this laying bare of the career of Lord Strathcona shall not be lost.

Early Days

No previous book written by a Canadian has made such a stir in the world as this book, which relates the career of Donald Alexander Smith, who was born at Forres, in the Highlands of Scotland, on August 6, 1820, and died in London, as Baron Strathcona and Mt. Royal, High Commissioner for Canada, and one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the world, January 21, 1914, in his ninety-fourth year. He came out to Labrador as an eighteen-year-old youth in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and roughed it on that bleak coast for thirteen years, from 1838 to 1851, and for the next ten years, in what is now Western Canada, rising in the service until he was appointed resident-governor of the company at Fort Garry, in 1869, exercising absolute sway over Rupert's Land, the area extending from Hudson Bay to the Rockies, which the company owned under the charter granted by Charles II.—an area greater than France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. He was then forty-nine years old.

The Financier

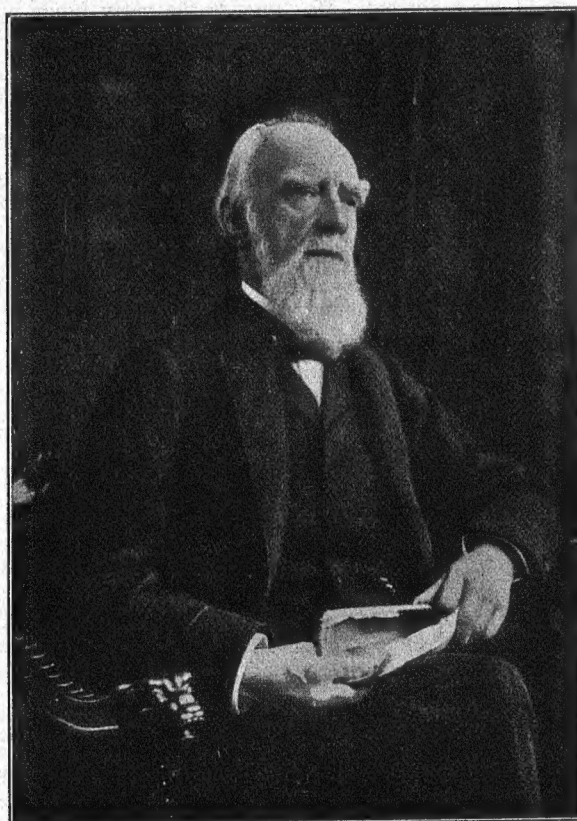
By that time he was already a man of wealth. While in Labrador he had secured the confidence of his fellow-employees in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co., and was entrusted by them with their earnings, having authority from them to draw their checks every month. He paid them three per cent. He thus came to have control of large sums of money, for that time. With great shrewdness, he invested it in the stock of the Bank of Montreal, an institution then in its infancy. When his fellow-employees desired to make any withdrawals of their money, he paid them out of his private means, and kept on constantly increasing his holdings of Bank of Montreal stock, until he became one of its largest shareholders, and eventually its president.

After he became resident-governor at Fort Garry (Winnipeg) history began

to be made rapidly. Canada bought Rupert's Land from the company for £300,000 and 1,120 acres in each township south of the Saskatchewan, as it came to be surveyed, and also certain specified areas around the company's posts. By some means the report reached London that, instead of these very favorable terms, the company was

able for its achievements, a career which extended over such an extraordinary length of years that Lord Strathcona, having outlived most of the associates of his middle life, saw the fruition of his far-sighted planning, it is possible to touch only upon the chief, outstanding points.

Years before his death, he had be-



LORD STRATHCONA

being forced out of its rights on very unfavorable terms; and the result was a panic among the scattered shareholders of the company, many of them widows and orphans of army and navy officers of limited means. Thru his secret agents in London, Donald A. Smith purchased all the Hudson's Bay stock that was offered. The thing was managed with the utmost secrecy, the prices running from £9 to £13 per share. In this way the future Lord Strathcona became the owner of a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay Company.

"It is interesting to note," writes his biographer, that by 1911 the shares of the company were quoted on the London Stock Exchange at £130, an increase in value of over 1,300 per cent. In addition to this, however, between 1872 and 1911 the entire capital stock of the company was repaid to the shareholders in full six times in the form of special bonuses, exclusive of ordinary dividends. Others in his position and with his inspirations, perhaps, would have followed exactly the same course. But very many, whose worldly possessions were somewhat limited, learned only when it was too late that in parting hastily with their shares they had unconsciously assisted the chief officer of the company to realize the ambition of a lifetime."

But nearly half his lifetime was still before him, and he was to make greater hauls of golden fish from the waters of opportunity, and realize even greater ambitions than that of acquiring control of the Hudson's Bay Company. In this review of a career so remark-

able for its achievements, a career which extended over such an extraordinary length of years that Lord Strathcona, having outlived most of the associates of his middle life, saw the fruition of his far-sighted planning, it is possible to touch only upon the chief, outstanding points.

In Politics

In December, 1870, in the first election to the Legislature of the new province of Manitoba, Donald A. Smith was returned for Winnipeg. In March, 1871, after a very bitter contest, he was elected as one of the four representatives of Manitoba in the Dominion House of Commons, as member for Selkirk. And with this Mr. Preston, in his book, brings us to the beginning of Donald A. Smith's great railway schemings. He had seen how railway corporations in the United States were by the corruption of legislatures growing rapidly to enormous proportions, with vast areas of public land and huge grants of public money. He conceived the idea of securing a charter for the construction of a transcontinental railway across Canada. About the same time Sir Hugh Allan, in Montreal, had conceived the same idea. Both men were full of energy. They joined

forces, and in 1872 the first Canadian Pacific legislation was carried thru Parliament, just before the Dominion general elections in the same year, in which the Syndicate (the name by which the C.P.R. promoters were spoken of) furnished contributions to the campaign fund of the party led by Sir John A. Macdonald, totalling \$350,000. In the stress of the closing weeks of that election contest, Sir John A. Macdonald threw away caution and sent telegrams to Sir Hugh Allan, which were soon made public, including the famous one: "Send another ten thousand; it is the last time of asking."

The great Pacific scandal followed, which drove Sir John A. Macdonald from power, after he had carried the country in 1872. There was another general election in 1873, and the Liberal party came into power, with Alexander Mackenzie as Premier. The story of the part played by Donald A. Smith thru those exciting years and the decade succeeding is made absorbingly interesting by Mr. Preston, and so convincing, that we cannot but realize how great the measure of truth is in the opening sentences of his book:

"The most important figure in the public life of Canada since 1870, although not always in the public eye, has undoubtedly been Lord Strathcona. It was not until long after he had become an unseen power that the people began to realize his influence. For forty years his personality stands out in every political crisis in the Dominion. He has had far more to do with the defeats and victories of political parties since Confederation than all other influences combined. The manner in which he moulded the tone and character of the political life of the country, as well as its Parliamentary legislation, is unique. It cannot be said that his object was evident when he first appeared on the scene, although undoubtedly his own mind was clear about the end in view. So successfully did he control the leaders of political thought that immense fortunes were accumulated as the direct result of his influence in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures of the country. On many important occasions Parliament, without being aware of the fact, simply registered his decrees."

The C. P. R. Charter

Mr. Preston devotes some of the most interesting pages of his book to showing that the future Lord Strathcona endeavored to secure a new Canadian Pacific charter, the one granted by the Macdonald Government on the eve of the Dominion general elections in 1872 to the Syndicate, of which Sir Hugh Allan was the head, having been abrogated by Parliament after the change of government. He had entered Parliament as a Conservative; he now swung around into being one of the most influential supporters of the Liberal Government. But, as time wore on, he realized that Alexander Mackenzie was immovable in his determination that the Canadian Pacific railway should be Government-owned. "I will leave the Canadian Pacific railway as a heritage to my adopted country," was the final word of that fine old Scotchman, than whom an honest man, with higher ideals of patriotism and public service, has never filled the position of Premier of Canada.

Finding the Premier adamant, Donald A. Smith quietly laid his plans to bring about another change of government. Unable to change the Premier's decision, he determined to secure a change of Premier. By this time he had powerful associates ready to act with him. "It was not revealed until long after," writes Mr. Preston, "that these associates had firmly determined to support any government that would com-

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The Mail Bag

THE HOPE OF THE WEST

Editor, Guide:—There has not been, in the history of The Guide, any editorial or article of such vital purport to the public welfare as your leading editorial of March 24, entitled, "The Hope of the West." Too much attention cannot be paid to the sentiments of its closing paragraph, if Western farmers are to have just treatment from our Dominion parliament. Everybody please re-read it. Both parties are in the hands and at the mercy of money influences. Canadian Liberalism and Conservatism are two farces. Two equally ludicrous political shams. It is worse than a farce; it is seriously grave; it is even ghastly! It is a system of government for parasites, who are all grafting off the farmers' products. It is, as you say, "the hopelessness of the situation must now begin to dawn upon the Western people." But—any movement "of the Western farmers to elect men independent of both political parties" will have to come from a strong organized force. It cannot come from the Grain Growers' Association until our non-political constitution is annulled. That clause compels us, as members, to vote for one of these two ghastly sham parties, or the only other alternative of staying at home on polling day. We are bound, but this bond is one of self political ignorance and self political coercion. We are suffering this graft from our own folly. We have made ourselves politically helpless by this non-political bond which compels us to vote for one of two dismal evils. We are suffering from ourselves. No one else compels us to hug and kiss a farcical Borden or Laurier and their ilk of eighty lawyers and one hundred and forty partisan placemen, besides a whole chamber of senatorial decrepits who are having a fat living off the people.

There is liberty for us if the West will cease to divide its votes, uniting our strength for a business government and administration at Ottawa. This can only be accomplished by a systematic campaign in every rural constituency in the three Prairie Provinces, to enable us to hold an equitable balance of power.

But Grain Grower officials must make the move and each province act in unison, and the people—ourselves—must find the necessary funds.

Are your readers ready for liberty and decent government? All speak at once to The Guide. I will give \$50 as a starter, to save four or five hundred per annum. I request the insertion of this in your next issue before farmers get too busy to read all your columns.

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.
Saltcoats, Sask., March 31, 1915.

CAN TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES

Editor, Guide:—I note in your Mail Bag from time to time letters on co-operation and country merchants, and the writers, without exception, seem to be solicitous for the safety of the country merchant. My opinion is that the country merchant in the past has proved that he is quite capable of looking after himself, and if he considers that the co-operative movement is encroaching on his preserves, he has only himself to blame. Had he been satisfied with a

reasonable profit there would have been no need for co-operation. The fact that the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan had a turnover of \$300,000, with a surplus profit of over \$10,000 (irrespective of the profit each local made on the retailing), in the first seven months of co-operative trading, goes to prove that the merchant has been able to take care of himself, and also that the farmers are just beginning to realize what can be done by collective action. Let the farmer look to his own interest and not allow his better judgment to be warped by sentiment. He has been carrying too many on his back in the past and he realizes that if he is to have comfortable going in the future, he must lighten the load. Some farmers think that the country merchant has been a great friend to them because he has allowed a system of credit to spring up, which has been more of a curse than a blessing, for it has allowed the farmers in a good many cases to live above their means and go into debt to such an extent that 75 per cent. of the farms in Saskatchewan are mortgaged at the present time. The Canadian farmer is beginning to think and is getting tired of being the bottom dog and the co-operative movement is going to educate him to the fact that anything he cannot pay cash for he cannot afford.

A. S. WARBURTON.

Caron, Sask.

AN OFFER OF SUPPORT

Editor, Guide:—I have been instructed by the Keatley G. G. A. local to send you the following resolution passed by us:

This Association would be delighted to see an effort made to put a genuine Grain Growers' candidate in the field of Dominion politics for the Battleford constituency. That for this purpose this local will be willing to contribute the sum of ten dollars for a properly accredited man. We make this offer on the following conditions: (1) That the total of the sums promised by all the locals in the district shall be an amount suitable to run his election expenses. (2) That a proper nomination convention be called in Battleford. (3) That none but credentialed delegates be allowed to be present at this convention. (4) That the man chosen for our candidate shall sign his resignation from parliament and place it in the secretary's hands at that meeting, in case at any time the majority of Grain Growers in his division need to recall him.

LIONEL G. SIMMONDS, Secretary.
Keatly P.O., Sask.

FARMERS' DUTY IN POLITICS

Editor, Guide:—The farmers of Western Canada deserve credit for their steady advocacy of the Free Trade principle. Agriculture is the greatest industry in the world, and it is essentially so in a new country like Canada. It is the basic industry out of which all others spring and all commerce, and should be

unfettered. As a Scotsman, I have been amused at the emphatic assertions one hears that this is the freest country in the world. How can a country be free when we are compelled to pay more than the natural price for the food we eat and for the requirements of the farm? Who governs the country? I say it is the manufacturers of the East. It is evident to the ordinary way-faring man that both political parties are controlled by the manufacturers. If the government of the day is not obedient to their demands the party funds suffer. It is no use being blindfolded with the word "Liberal," because the progressive party bears the yoke also and all progress is hindered, and any attempt to move forward towards freedom is rendered abortive by monetary considerations.

Mr. Farmer, you are of far more consequence than all the manufacturers, and all the wealth accumulated out of the subsidies they have drawn out of your pocket. Your industry is of infinitely greater importance; you are producing the raw material and bringing the land into a condition to produce more and more. It is on your foundation that this country must be built up. There is no other foundation for any country but its land and its productiveness. The manufacturers are only an outgrowth from your business and in place of dominating you and the country at large, it is the men who are living on the land, the workers and producers, whose voices should be heard in our legislative halls thru their own direct representations. There is only one safe-guard against the selfish greed of the pampered, subsidized manufacturers, and that is to fight them on their own ground, by forming a farmer and labor party who will act independently of either Liberal or Conservative, voting solidly as a party. You will in this way prove the righteousness of your cause, by fighting the burden of indirect taxation, by abolishing once and for all the barriers set up by these protected manufacturers against British goods coming into this country, and also from the other British countries.

Rest assured you will never get Free Trade established by either of the existing parties, and if you are to conduct your business under free conditions and become really free men, it must be by your own party.

The pettifogging system of taxation proposed by the present government in order to provide a war revenue is really childish and ought to be withdrawn. The only just method of raising revenue in war times is by means of the income tax, which places the burden upon the men of large means and protects the worker and poorer citizens from oppression.

In conclusion I would ask you to look across the line into the republic to the south founded by a good Englishman, but which has largely forsaken the prin-

ciples of Washington, and you will find there the extremes of wealth and poverty—a nation governed by an oligarchy of wealth, built up by the subsidies of which you complain and producing more and more evil forms of socialism and anarchy.

See that Canada, this great and promising country, is built up under British ideals—Free Trade—Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

CHARLES KERR.
Edmonton South, Alta.

TENANT MAY VOTE

Editor, Guide:—In reply to enquiry of H. E. Fanshawe re not having a vote. I would advise him to see that his name is put on voters' list as the occupant of the land he rents. If necessary he could arrange with his landlord that he pay the taxes instead of an equivalent of rent. By doing this, in Saskatchewan, he would then have a vote, but he must see to things himself. Why has he not gone to his secretary and enquired? Most secretaries would have put him right.

THOS. J. DERMAN,
Sec.-Treas. R. M. 169.
Sandford Dene P.O., Sask.

TWO LIBERAL PARTIES

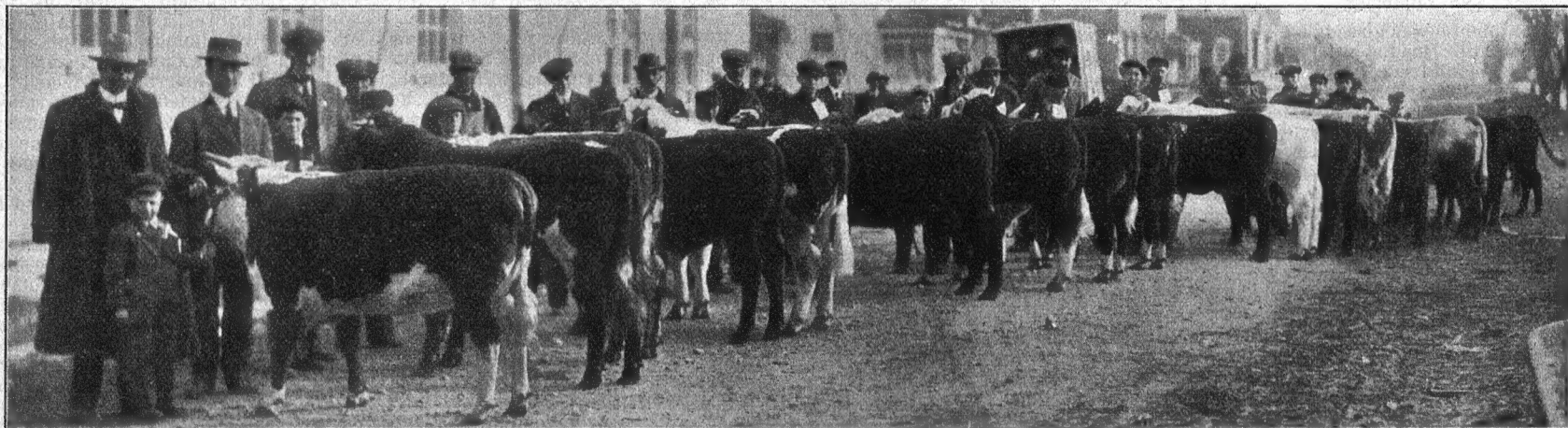
Editor, Guide:—We have two Liberal parties in Canada. One is the Liberal-Conservative and the other the Conservative-Liberal. If we believe in real Liberalism, however, we must form another Liberal party or an independent one.

The Liberal-Conservative party elects an attorney, doctor, preacher, merchant or real estate man. The Conservative-Liberal elects a real estate man, merchant, preacher, doctor or attorney. These middlemen represent only themselves and have no class behind them as a laborer or farmer would have. Their only claim is their partyism and having secured the office their only concern is to keep it regardless of principles. What is sound Conservative doctrine in Manitoba is adopted by the Liberals of Alberta.

Let us take a lesson from the United States. Fifty years ago there was not a millionaire in the country, now we have thousands of them, and not millionaires alone, but billionaires. To obtain this result they had to have special privileges given them by legislation. What kind of legislators did the United States elect? Seventy-five per cent. of congressmen and senators were lawyers, fifteen per cent. were attorneys-at-law residing in the outskirts of a city or town calling themselves farmers, and remaining ten per cent. middlemen of one kind or another. The real farmers were too busy clearing, breaking up and building up their farms to give time to politics and the result was that practically all the natural wealth of that great country was transferred into the pockets of a few.

We are repeating the same lesson in Canada. One quarter of the wealth is now in the hands of forty men. In ten years half the wealth will be owned by twenty men and so on. Seventy million acres of our best land, 250 millions in cash and 300 millions in bond guarantees have been given away to railway corpora-

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The line up of calves with their feeders at the Boys' Fat Calf Competition, held by the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show Association, at Brandon, on March 17 and 18. The winning feeder was Robert R. Moffatt, seen at the left of the picture, a 6-year-old boy, with a grade Hereford heifer. This boy won \$150 and a gold medal.

Farm Experiences

TO INCREASE CROP YIELDS

Everyone will realize that, with drier seasons and the encroachment of weeds, the crop yields of the average farmer are far from satisfactory, and to make farming more remunerative we must adopt some method of producing heavier yielding crops. In England we could safely reckon on doubling the mangel crop by a liberal use of kainit, and application of super-phosphate to turnips had a like result. Such methods are not applicable here for obvious reasons, but by proper methods wonderful results can be obtained.

My experiences are not extensive, but may be as valuable to others as to myself. I have found that no one operation will materially increase the yield. The best and surest method is to adopt a system of cultivation that will keep the soil in good physical condition and conserve the greatest amount of moisture, because, other things being equal, nothing will do more to guarantee a crop than moisture in the soil. No matter how rich the land in plant food nor how good the seed, without sufficient moisture in the soil to keep plant food in solution right up to the day of ripening, the crops will not be a success.

Tillage Methods

In summer-fallowing, I aim to disc the ground in the fall, which checks the evaporation and mixes the stubble with the soil, which helps it to decay. The discing can be repeated in the spring with good results, especially helping to germinate weed seeds. Plow deep, six or eight inches if the subsoil will permit. This makes a reservoir for water to be stored thru the summer. Plow early, as every ten days' delay after the middle of May may be a bushel to the acre less. By plowing deep, packing and harrowing at once and keeping black all summer, we have the best condition possible for holding moisture. In the spring seed as early as possible, harrowing before and after seeding. If not previously packed, it will pay to pack fallow in the spring, using the surface packer and harrowing after to restore the mulch. When the seed bed is thus prepared it will invariably increase the crop to harrow the growing grain if the ground cracks after a rain or if weeds appear. I find that in any season this method will assure from three to five bushels more than plowing in July and cultivating without system or thought of conserving moisture.

In the fall, plowing, packing and harrowing at once gives the best result in my experience. When it takes eleven inches of snow to make one inch of water, anyone will realize how little moisture is kept by leaving the plowing rough. The winds in fall, winter and spring take many inches of water by evaporation. In any case, fall or spring plowing should be packed or harrowed thoroughly. Many farmers favor spring plowing and have poor crops on fall plowed land, but I think the reason is entirely due to loss of moisture from the loose plowed soil.

Cultivating the soil, fining the soil particles, with harrows, disc or cultivator, makes the plant food more easily taken up by the tiny roots and will benefit any cereal crop. Try a strip in a field for barley. It works wonders in a dry season, but it must be done and the seed sown at once, so that moisture is not evaporated too freely. With soil well pulverized, full of moisture, packed to hinder too free circulation of air, and a dry mulch about two inches in depth, we have an ideal seed bed.

Use Plump Seed

The next step is to have the best seed obtainable. Clean, plump, well filled seed of strong germination test has a strong tendency to produce a healthy, vigorous plant that will withstand drought and disease and give a yield of high quality and weight. Five to ten bushels to the acre is an ordinary gain from select seed over light, poorly filled grain. Every farmer has not the facilities to enable him to grow and preserve hand-selected plots, but with little trouble anyone can sow a small acreage with high-class seed and

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads in the spring? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

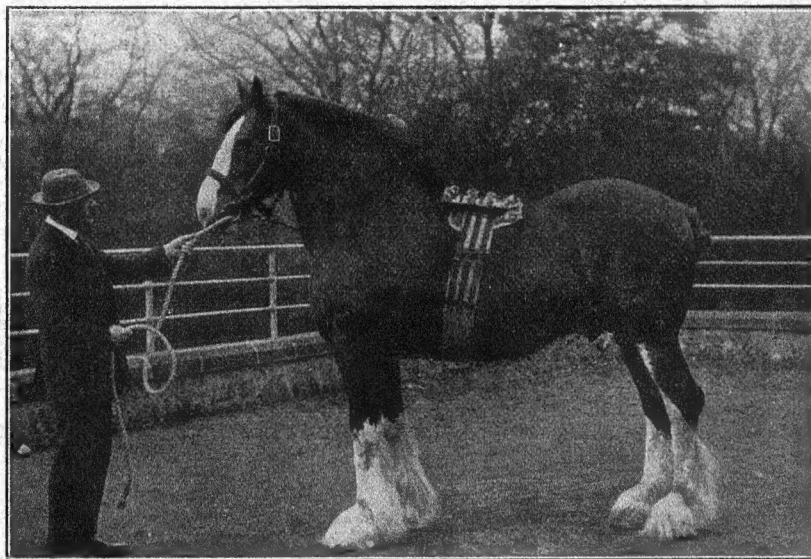
How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

clean it thoroughly with the fanning mill, thus raising the standard of his seed grain greatly. If this is done with one class of grain each year, good returns will result. I believe in keeping a suitable strain on the farm rather than buying new seed every year to get a "change." In using the fanning mill it is hardly possible to clean too heavily, and for good results almost one-third should be cleaned from any sample right from the machine. One cleaning is rarely enough unless the mill is efficient and the grain put thru slowly. In most mills the wind blast is of little use in removing light or shrunken kernels. The wire sieve with half-inch oblong mesh, ten to twelve wires to the inch, in the under shoe, is the best cleaner. This is still inferior

This may have to be increased with varieties that do not tiller freely. The state of the soil is a ruling factor in determining quantities to sow. I have noted a marked difference in early sown crops over those sown late. The longer period of sunlight the growing plant has the stronger and hardier it will be, and the yield is generally in proportion to the growth of the plant. While it will be obvious that no single operation will make a great effect on the bushels threshed per acre, careful preparation of seed bed, good seed and up-to-date methods will result in larger yields.

Another source of heavier yields that I have proved very important is barnyard manure. I think it will make the greatest difference of anything in proportion to the cost. I spread thinly on



Famous Clydesdale stallion, "Sir Hugo" (10923), foaled June, 1898, sire "Sir Everard" (5353). The late Wm. Taylor, of Park Mains, Renfrew, owner of Sir "Everard," "Sir Hugo" and many other good ones, is seen holding the horse.

to the new graders, which are splendid machines for preparing seed grain. In every experiment I find that large kernels produce a heavier yield than small, heavy more than light; so, if you would raise the yield, use the best seed. While treatment for smut does not materially increase the yield it gives stronger vitality, combats disease, and gives a pure sample of grain.

Depth and Quantity of Seed

Depth of seeding may vary considerably. In early sowing, when the ground is cold and wet, the seed will often do best only an inch deep. As the moisture level gets lower the seed must be put down deeper, and with late seeding three inches may give the best results. The best guide is to put the seed into the moist soil, because it needs a firm, moist condition for proper germination and to ensure a strong root growth.

The quantity of seed to sow also varies with circumstances. I sow of wheat a bushel and a half in good fallow where moisture is plentiful, a little less on land that I judge has less available plant food. If the plant cannot get moisture when the head is filling, the quality and yield suffer; so, if it is too rank, the result is even worse. In oats and barley, two bushels and one and three-quarters give me best results.

land to be spring plowed for wheat or barley, and harrow and disc well before plowing. This may make all the difference between failure and success in a dry season. By plowing four inches deep the plant roots get full advantage of much available plant food, and the result with me in the dry summer just passed was six bushels per acre over unmanured ground. There is no treatment I can more strongly recommend for the coming season.

T. W. W.

REPAIR TIME

In watching for the big losses on the farm, we lose sight of the many small leaks which are really worth notice. The machinery and harness does not receive the care and attention it should on most farms. It can be very profitably attended to at any time in the year, but the winter months are usually not too crowded with work. If you have no machine shed, now is the time to overhaul the machinery; the days are getting warm and the ground is bare.

Every farmer should have a small blacksmith outfit. I would not be without one. My outfit consists of a portable forge with an eight-inch blower, a 100 pound anvil, a small post drill, a 40 pound box vise, one pair of flat tongs, one pair of half-round tongs, a small set

of dies and taper taps, a hardie, two or three punches and chisels I made myself, and a hammer. An outfit of this description will pay for itself in a short time, in the saving of both time and money. With very little experience any farmer can make his own clevises, plow rings, harrow teeth, barn door and gate latches, hinges, etc. An old piece of machinery can often be bought for next to nothing. This will furnish lots of iron, etc., for repairs. Now is the time to sharpen your harrow teeth, put new hooks on the eveners, make a few extra harrow teeth, plow rings, clevises, etc., for use in case of emergency. The best time to repair is immediately after the breakdown.

As regards repairing harness, the following are a few hints from my experience. Never fix harness with rivets. It is cheaper in the long run to sew with wax thread, altho it takes longer. Always use new leather for repairs and don't forget to channel your leather to allow the stitches to go below the surface, thus preventing wear. Twitch every stitch good and tight. With a very little practise one can make his own halters, tie straps, etc., and most of his harness parts during the winter months, when time is not so valuable. It will also pay well to wash the harness and rub well with neatsfoot oil or with prepared harness dressing. This lengthens the life of the harness and makes it pliable and nicer to handle. Now is the time to grease all the machinery, tighten all loose nuts and burrs. Replace worn bolts with new ones. In short, put everything in thorough working order and strive to keep it there.

—A. K. H.

TO COMBAT WEEDS

You invite your readers to write on farm topics, so I will give experience and method in fighting weeds. Before land is sown two processes should be gone thru; first, get the weed seeds to grow; second, destroy the plants. This is how I go about it and it will be seen to be quite different from the usual process, whereby summer-fallow is sown in spring as soon as possible. My mode of procedure is to harrow summer-fallow as soon as fit, to start the weed seeds to grow. Then I cross-harrow fall plowing, which received two strokes after the plow, then plow for oats, harrowing immediately, until the weeds are coming up on the summer-fallow. Next I cultivate the summer-fallow and sow at once, but do not harrow until grain is about to appear above ground. Next I cultivate the fall plowing to destroy the weeds, sow at once and harrow before grain is up. By this time the weeds will be coming up on spring plowing. Destroy them and sow at once.

Notice that in each case the weed seeds are induced to grow, the plants are destroyed and the grain sown in a well prepared seed bed. The grain comes right along, and the weeds that do come up are so far behind the grain they never amount to much. I imagine some one will say, "Does not this plan make wheat seeding too late?" No, it does not. My wheat is ripe each year as soon as that of any of my neighbors.

Sask.

R. H.

ARE CHAIN HARROWS USEFUL

I would like to ask some of my brother farmers what they think about the English chain harrows for this country. I think they would be very useful, especially for making a good seed bed, to conserve moisture and also to level the land. They can be made any width and length, the longer the better I should say. Have any farmers had any experience with the chain harrows?

PRACTICAL FARMER.

Barney O'Keefe, sadly inebriated, had wandered into a church where a wedding was in progress, according to the New York American. Unnoticed he sank into a back seat. Presently the preacher asked the usual question whether anyone present had any reason to give why the ceremony should not be performed, and Mr. O'Keefe arose with maudlin solemnity. "I've nothin' ag'in 'em, yer riverince and no objection to make, but bein' as I'm married myself I know they'll have a rotten time."

Municipal School Gardens

By J. M. Pratt, Secretary-Treasurer of Lost River Municipality, Allan, Sask.

It is generally recognized and admitted that our national welfare is directly dependent upon the well-being of our rural population. The wheels of industry are kept in their proper alignment only thru and in direct proportion to the success of the men that are tilling our soil. Without food and clothing and the demand for manufactured produce that rural prosperity brings, our great, almost inconceivably complex, economic machine must stand still and disintegrate thru disuse. Our farms are the great breeding grounds for our leaders of men, yet in the face of all this our farmers stand without a status from a professional standpoint and our census returns show small, sure percentages of increases in our urban population.

These are facts—facts that our public men are wont to use to touch the sympathies of rural constituents and that the public press uses almost daily with greater or less variation in context, but of which few men ever stop to consider the true significance.

It is equally true that every industry, every profession or trade, gives birth to its own special line of reasoning, to its own particular train of thought—but irrespective of birth, trade or profession, it is the duty of every true citizen to recognize conditions as they exist—to consider the inevitable consequences that must arise from such a condition—and to aid in seeking and applying a solution.

Naturally every man is born a farmer. Every man is born with a God-given right to, and a God-given desire for, the free air and the open places of the earth and it is a perverted instinct or a perverted desire that takes men from our farms to crowd them into already overcrowded tenements in our centres of population. There is nothing unique about the existence of this condition, the usual cause and effect relationship exists. The usual platitudes advanced do not account for it. The innumerable reasons, such as long hours and shrewish

farmers' wives, cannot be held wholly responsible. These, in fact, are but the results of the condition itself. The real cause is more comprehensive and more fundamental. It is the direct result of our own fixed standards of worth and our unchanging standard of recompense.

The farmer is a respected citizen. The politician respects him because he has a vote; the lawyer respects him because he is human and sometimes has difficulties with his neighbor over a line fence; the merchant respects him because he must purchase clothing and manufactured produce; the banker respects him because he has to be thrifty to live and deposits his nickels in the savings department at 3 per cent., so that they can be re-loaned at 8 or 10, but nobody on the face of the earth ever thought of respecting him because he was a farmer. For generations this conception has been maintained and this attitude received additional stimulus.

We have all been a party to it and instead of educating our children for the land have ever been increasing the distance and augmenting the antipathy existing between a university degree and that poor, lowly, despised emblem of our national welfare, the hoe.

The first consideration in every man's life is a competence—food, clothing and shelter. After these, in greater or less degree, come conveniences and luxuries. As time has passed and our pride in white hands, free from the stains of toil, has increased, the competence for the farmer has been harder to obtain and the conveniences and luxurious things practically unattainable. In just that same proportionate degree, these have become more and more the exceptions to the rule in our cities. The very commonplace bank clerk or small merchant about town must have his bath, electric lights, etc., while you can travel on endless journeys thru the rural districts and every farm wife will apologize for your having to use the common granite wash basin before sitting down to supper by the light of a sickly kerosene lamp.

Naturally it is the educated part of our population from whom we most expect results; it is the men holding university degrees to whom we should look for the proper moulding of affairs of state, if not, why maintain the institutions? And yet, not thru any fault of the individuals, but thru our own preconceived standards, we have constantly widened the distance between our institutions of learning and that profession that is actually clamoring for the services of trained intellects.

It is not a question of taking a hundred thousand men from the slums of our cities and placing them on small farms. It is not a question, necessarily, of finding homes for homeless or of teaching thrift to the degenerate. The solution means a re-adjustment of those fixed standards that we have set up and an altered mental attitude; it means that our conception of life itself must be altered to the extent of recognizing the farmer as an entity in our scheme of existence and that his profession is worthy of and will furnish mental material for the best intellects and the best equipment that our universities can provide.

This conception, with precedent to uphold it, this prejudice with age-long experience to back it up, will not be altered in a single generation. If it is a question of mental training, the logical beginning for this change is in our primary institutions of learning. I lay claim to no originality, but working upon this supposition, I have tried to make a beginning, a primitive and an insufficient one no doubt, but a beginning with a system of municipal school gardens.

The Objects

Primarily there are two sets of results to be obtained thru this particular work. First—The obtaining of a knowledge of soils and the requirements of plants and the scientific relationship existing between them, that increased production may result, and that that shadowy margin over a competence may become a reality

to those who leave the public school to take up a life work on the farm. Second—That the child, thru the lesson taught by plant growth, when studied in connection with its environment, may lay a foundation on which to build a worthy superstructure. The child, who early in life can be brought to a realization of the fact that all development is governed by an invariable law, the child who is taught to understand reasons for the germination of seeds, who can understand that by this germination a condition has been created demanding more and stronger food to sustain it; who learns that if this demand is met the process but reproduces itself until the plant grows to beauty and maturity, or if the demand is not met the plant must wither and die or be dwarfed to the extent that it is withheld; that understands that where the conditions and the environment are not propitious there will be no germination and no growth and the seeds remain worthless, save for their potential worth; the child who understands these things and is shown the analogy that exists and is taught to apply the principle to his own physical and mental development, will have created within himself a personality which, thru the very fullness of its understanding, cannot be less than worthy.

In addition to these things the school garden adds the practical element to primary education. The child with a small plot of land all his own goes thru all his work with the pride of possession in his heart. That greatest stimulus of industry, rivalry, is awakened; there is an added attraction at the schoolhouse, and that other lesson so necessary to success, that all work should be play, is learned.

A Successful Experiment

The work undertaken in Lost River Municipality in 1914 was wholly experimental. There were eight schools that took up the work. The teachers

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The Feeding Value of Corn

And its Comparison with other Grains for Feeding Purposes

By W. J. Rutherford, Dean, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, Sask.

It is economy to produce on the farm as much as possible of the rations for our different classes of farm animals. For various reasons, it happens sometimes that the stockman finds himself short of one or more of the important grains or roughage and then he must set about to find substitutes. Or it may be that one important part of the ration is so high in price that it will pay him better to sell it and purchase one or more others to substitute for it. All our grain feeds are high in price this year, this is especially true of oats. Good wheat is too expensive to substitute, especially if it has to be purchased. The principal grain grown for stock feeding in the Middle Western States is corn, and it happens that there is a fairly good supply of feed corn on the market at a moderate price, at least, when compared with that of other grains.

Grains and other foods fed to animals contain the following important classes of compounds: water, protein, carbohydrates, fat, crude fibre and ash. The protein is the nitrogenous part. The animal uses it to grow muscle, hair, tendons, wool, eggs and to produce milk and sometimes for other purposes, such as making fat and producing heat and energy. The carbohydrates, fats and crude fibre are used by the animals for the purpose of making fat, producing heat and doing work. Carbohydrates include the starches and sugars. Fats are about two and one-quarter times as valuable for these purposes as are carbohydrates.

Ash is used chiefly for making bone, milk and egg shells. The expensive part of food is usually the proteid, but this

year it happens that the carbohydrates are very expensive. The animal can use only as much of these different parts of the food as it can digest. Proteids are not all digested. Crude fibre is found in large quantities in the straws, ripe hay, bran, shorts, and more or less in all feed stuffs. It is very indigestible and so is not worth much except to lighten up a ration. Young and growing animals and dairy cows require rations fairly rich in protein, while fattening animals and working horses use more carbohydrates.

The following table shows the number of pounds of digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of food products, also the number of pounds that are indigestible, together with the ash content:

	Water	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat	Indigestible	Ash
Wheat	10.5	10.2	69.2	1.7	8.4	1.8
Barley	10.5	8.7	65.6	1.6	13.2	2.4
Oats	11.0	9.2	47.3	4.2	28.3	3.0
Flax seed (ground)	9.2	20.6	17.1	29.0	24.1	4.3
Bran	11.9	12.5	39.2	2.7	33.7	5.8
Shorts	7.7	12.5	46.9	2.8	30.1	4.6
Corn	10.9	7.9	66.7	4.3	10.2	1.5

If we compare barley, wheat and corn in the above table, it will be found that they are very much alike. They contain about the same amount of water. Wheat is richer than barley and barley a little richer than corn in protein. In carbohydrates, wheat is a little richer than corn and a trifle richer than barley. Corn is much richer in oil than either wheat or barley, about two and a half

times. In ash the oats are rich, barley fairly so and corn poor. The ash of corn is poorer even than it appears to be owing to the fact that the ash contains but little lime and phosphorus, both of which are necessary for growing bone.

When 100 pounds of the following grains are eaten by a farm animal, the results are as follows:

Wheat	81.1 pounds digested
Corn	80.0 pounds digested
Barley	75.9 pounds digested
Flax seed	65.3 pounds digested
Oats	60.7 pounds digested
Shorts	62.2 pounds digested
Bran	56.4 pounds digested

The following grains unground are

usually bought by the bushel; if ground, by the 100 pounds or by the ton:	
1 bushel wheat weighs	60 pounds
1 bushel corn weighs	56 pounds
1 bushel barley weighs	48 pounds
1 bushel flax seed weighs	56 pounds
1 bushel oats weighs	34 pounds
Bran and shorts are sold by the 100 pounds or by the ton.	
One ton, 2,000 pounds, wheat furnishes	

1,622 pounds digestible matter; corn, 1,600; barley, 1,518; flax seed, 1,206; oats, 1,214; shorts, 1,244; bran, 1,128.

The feeding value of flax seed meal is higher than represented here, owing to its high content of oil.

Grains Compared as Feeds

When the selling price of oats gets to 34 cents per bushel, it is time to look about for a substitute, and to do this intelligently one must know the characteristics and properties of the different grains, the purpose of the ration, and the particular classes of animals for which the ration is intended.

Oats have about 30 per cent. hull. This makes them bulky and light and renders them the safest of all the grains to feed to all classes of stock. It is not a fattening feed as is wheat, barley or corn. It is especially useful for feeding calves, colts, dairy cattle, brood sows and horses. The horseman finds no grain quite so satisfactory. They give spirit to the horse as no other grains do. The size and flavor of the grains induces more thorough mastication and this in itself is valuable. Oats may be used to give variety and to help balance a ration.

Wheat is a heavy, soggy grain for feeding purposes. It sticks to the animal's teeth and makes it uncomfortable. When fed alone it is the cause of much digestive trouble. It is a fattening food, and when mixed with one-fifth bran or oats, gives good results for such purposes when fed to hogs or beef cattle. Good wheat is usually too high priced for feeding purposes, but frosted wheat gives

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

FLIES

It will soon be a year since Winnipeg inaugurated a clean-up week, with the officials of the Industrial Bureau as the chief instigators, and the Women's Civic League abetting them nobly.

The method of procedure was to flood the city with literature, showing the close relation between littered yards and the fly pest. Circulars were distributed in the schools, giving explicit directions for cleaning up and offering free assistance in the matter of cultivating vacant lots, and the citizens, one and all, were urged to enter joyfully upon a week of tidying up and civic improvement generally.

For six busy days rakes and hoes were in evidence everywhere, the city smelt of bonfires, and wagons were rumbling about carting away the non-combustible things.

The sequel is interesting. Not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has Winnipeg been as free from flies as it was last summer.

And now to point the moral and adorn the tale. When a city like this, dependent upon the voluntary co-operation of some hundred thousand individuals, can make such a radical change by cleaning up, how much more should the farmer be able to regulate these matters. When the city woman is fighting flies, she is frequently paying for the other woman's dirtiness, whereas the farmer's wife has only the conditions of her own farm and house-yard to blame.

It is true that it is difficult for the farmer to keep down the fly pest because stables make such splendid breeding places for these nuisances, but too frequently the most obvious precautions are neglected. Manure piles, which should be fertilizing the soil, are left rotting in the sun around the outbuildings and from these rise clouds of flies to make miserable the lives of the inmates of the house.

Again, the housewife in some farm homes has a bad habit of scraping the food left on the plates at meals out onto the ground beside the door, where it frequently decays and makes a breeding place for flies. Were it not for the chickens and dogs which take their exercise in the yard, this practise would result in much greater harm than it does.

Finally the two means by which city people combat this annoyance, namely, careful screening and the "swatter," are very often lacking in farm homes, even where the people are in comfortable circumstances and could well afford to make their houses as nearly mosquito proof as is humanly possible.

But there are evidences that an elaborate educational campaign as to the distribution of diseases by flies is having at last a country-wide effect and it is hoped that every farmer will have a clean-up week of his own on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

COOKING OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—There have been so many interesting letters in your department on which I would like to comment, but time prevents. Your offer to furnish recipes will be appreciated, but I want to suggest an idea on this line which may save you labor, several ideas perhaps. Let us devote more time to making or preparing simple, wholesome foods and the study of food values and appropriate combinations, instead of serving fancy and perhaps less easily digested dishes and with the time saved take more out-door life or rest the body and relax the mind in touch with good authors. Don't you think the discussion on parental control of the child's amusements has been much more interesting and conducive of thought than columns or even a whole cook book of recipes?

If we have a knowledge of the science of cooking and of the underlying principle of combining foods and ingredients, we can make endless combinations from any plain recipe. If you look thru any cook book you will find that all the recipes in many of the departments are but variations of one form. You may look

over a hundred and then not find what the state of your supplies will permit you to make and in the end you make your own recipe, or be like the bride who could not make soup because every recipe called for a bay leaf and she had no bay leaf.

If you look over the advertisements in papers and magazines you will find many cook books free or for a few stamps, and these books are really excellent. It would hardly do to give the names of all of them, as it would mean a free advertisement for the firms who do not advertise in *The Guide*, however, the Blue Ribbon is excellent and the Canada Starch Company advertise in *The Guide*. I have a special meat chopper cook book, a corn starch cook book, a gelatine book, and there are various books by flour manufacturers which cover all branches of cookery. To my way of thinking some of these cheap books are better than the high priced cloth-bound books. In laying in your stock of books, do not forget the Dominion government book, "Two hundred ways to cook apples." You can substitute the words fresh fruit for apples and you have a book that will cover any kind of dessert you need. This book illustrates what I said in the beginning that many of the recipes are but variations of one formula. If we have a really fine dessert apple, is it not a waste of time and strength to conceal its delicious flavor by cooking it in 200 ways? There are really only five ways of serving apples, first, raw; second, baked; third, stewed; fourth,

What do the members think of domestic science being taught in the public schools in rural districts? I favor it, but will not take time to give my reason until later.
M. E. GRAHAM.
Tring, Alta.

FLAX SEED DANGEROUS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I thought a few lines from a reader might be a little help to other readers. My subject is on flax seed. There are some people who believe in it and some do not. Well I will tell you of my experience, then, if you care to print this, you can. I started to take flax seed three months after I became pregnant until the last week. My little girl is getting on for eleven months and there is no sign of her wanting to use her feet, her back is so weak, and until a few weeks ago she could not hold her head up, and still I have to keep her back rubbed every day with oil. This flax seed is supposed to make an easy confinement. It did not do me any good. I advise every mother to leave it alone. After my taking it so long I had to have instruments in the long run, so I might as well have left it alone, as it leaves the baby so weak and the bones so soft she cannot sit up yet. I have read several times where mothers have asked readers' advice on this subject.

PRAIRIE VOILET.

THE GLORY OF THE MORNING

There's a woman who gets up with the sun and goes singing thru the day, a

because she so sadly missed the glory of the morning.

KAREN NORWAY.

BECAUSE MOTHER DOESN'T COMPLAIN

From Farm Stock and Home

The other day while looking over a farm paper I saw a picture that impressed me very much. The father was sitting near the windmill smoking his pipe and enjoying himself while the windmill was pumping the water for his stock. The mother, with a bucket of water which she had pulled from the cistern in each hand, was proceeding to the porch where her wash tubs were located. There was a haggard expression on the mother's face which showed that her strength had been greatly overtaxed. The man had all necessary conveniences to make his work light, and the woman was drudging along in the same old way that women have drudged for the past fifty years. There should be a change.

This picture no doubt represents the conditions in thousands of instances today. The farmer makes it a point to make his work as light as possible, while the woman goes along in the same old way without a word of complaint. Is she not entitled to the modern conveniences for labor saving? She is the weaker of the two, and because she has a willing hand is no reason she should be a slave. She is a co-worker with her husband, and deserves to be treated as a partner, not as a servant. Some of the money accumulated by her economy and toil, as well as by the husband's frugality, should be spent for her benefit. It would not be asking too much for her to demand that a system of waterworks be installed in the home. It can be done at a nominal cost. Instead of encouraging the husband to purchase another piece of land, a better farm animal, or a new farm tool, why not encourage him to at least pipe the water into the home? Wouldn't that save lots of steps for the wife and keep her back from breaking under the burdens? Just this morning while getting breakfast my wife said, "Isn't the pump in the kitchen nice? I'm so glad I do not have to go out in the cold for a bucket of water." Those words repaid me for all the work and expense of piping the water into the kitchen.

I believe the day is coming when farmers will be more thoughtful of the women of their homes. Most men will be willing to spend money for these improvements if encouraged a little. There are many modern inventions that can be installed to make the housewife's toil easy. A kitchen cabinet, a good range cook stove, washing machines, the milk separator run by gasoline engine or electric motor, the electric or gas light, and the water system, all go to make the country home enjoyable and the task of woman lighter. Why not enjoy some of these things during life? If a man hoards up his money for those who come after him they will enjoy it after he is dead and gone. Father and mother should not make too great a sacrifice that life may be only a pleasure for their children. If the children are industrious they will be able to earn money for themselves which will buy these conveniences.

THE NEST

By Florence Earle Coates in Scribner's Magazine

Glad is the grove with light,
And the glen is song-caressed,
But longing comes ere night
For the one, dear nest!

Far fields may seem more fair,
And distant hills more blue—
Still claims that nest my care
In the dawn—in the dew;

For tho the wild may woo
My wing to many a quest,
Sweet in the dawn and the dew
Are home and rest!

WHAT A QUESTION

"When you and Charlie eloped did you let your folks know where you were going?"

"Of course; how else could pop supply us with money?"



A quaint livingroom, in which the stairs are screened with lattice work

dumpling; fifth, pie. If you can manage these five, the other 195 ways are easy. Nearly all dried fruits can be revived by a twenty-four hour soaking in cold water. I know there are young housekeepers who want a recipe of some special dish just like John's mother used to make, but to furnish this is an utter impossibility, for even so talented a woman as Miss Beynon, for the first ingredient is John's boyhood appetite. Even John's mother has lost the recipe.

I wonder if we all know how to cook potatoes. I have heard all Western cooks condemned as being wet and soggy and I have heard all Western cooks condemned as not knowing how to cook potatoes. When plain boiled potatoes are sent to the table dry and mealy, one never asks, do you know a hundred ways to cook potatoes?

Zola, in one of his books, describes an egg as served by one of his characters. This is the way nurses and some cooks serve it and we are very indifferent as to the other 499 methods the French chef can cook it.

Much of the pleasure of entertaining is lost if disproportionate time and energy are spent in preparing and serving an elaborate meal.

woman with sunshine in her face, one who's got time for a little chat when a friend drops in.

A woman who does her work in the busy forenoon and sits down easily with the company of a good book in the dreamy afternoon, or with some mending to do.

A woman who'll have time for a few moments each day to let her thoughts fly high above those things of everyday, and then come back again to her tasks with a smiling face.

And when her days are done she'll look back on hours well spent and look forward to the beautiful rise of another day.

I know a woman who sleeps till after the birds are thru singing their morning songs, one who gets up with that cross, drowsy feeling, that we all know so well. She never gets her babies dressed till after breakfast, nor her dishes washed and her floor swept till it's time to get dinner. She goes thru the day with her hair unbrushed, in a dress not fit for neighbors to see. She never gets time to sit down for an hour to rest or read or think. A woman who will, when her time is flown, look back on all those dreary days all filled with work, she'll have nothing but a sigh for them, all

OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner . . . Edmonton
 President—James Speakman Fairchild
 Vice-Presidents—
 H. W. Wood Carstairs
 Eric Sheppard Edmonton
 S. S. Dunham Lethbridge
 W. D. Trego Gleichen
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

At the request of the Executive of the Women's Auxiliaries of the U. F. A., the organization established as a result of the Women's Convention held in Edmonton the same time as our own, I enclose herewith a circular which we are sending out to our various unions on their behalf. I am sure that this will supply much needed information to our members and ladies thruout the Province. I trust that the issuing of this circular will result in a considerable impetus to the Organization which has already made considerable strides. I would be glad to do anything that we can to assist districts desiring to organize as we are closely in touch with the Executive of the Women's Auxiliary. It would be preferable, however, that so far as possible anyone interested in the work of these Auxiliaries should correspond direct with Mrs. R. W. Barritt, of Mirror, Alta., Provincial Secretary, Women's Auxiliaries of the United Farmers of Alberta. The circular issued by Mrs. Barritt follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—
 The Provincial Executive of the Women's Auxiliary of the United Farmers of Alberta, which was organized at the recent convention held in Edmonton, is anxious that the advantages of such an Auxiliary be brought to the attention of as many farm women as possible thruout the province. As we have no provincial organizer this year we shall have to depend mainly upon the efforts of the men's local unions and we are satisfied that they will be fully repaid for such effort by the help the Auxiliary will afford to their Union.

The aims of the Auxiliary are social and educational. Among them are:—

1. To make farm life more attractive.
2. Beautify the home, the surroundings and school.
3. Increase the efficiency of the home keeper.
4. Work for better legislation.
5. Foster and develop local taste for the finer things of life.

The membership fee is one dollar per year, fifty cents of which is sent out by the local secretary of the W. A. of the U. F. A. direct to Mr. Woodbridge, Central Office, U. F. A. and the balance is retained by the Auxiliary for its own expenses.

We are giving briefly some information in regard to the organization of such Auxiliaries.

An Auxiliary shall consist of at least ten members and may be formed at any meeting of women called together for that purpose either by an officer of the men's union or any interested woman in the district. Upon assembling, a chairman and secretary shall be appointed to take temporary charge of the meeting until officers are elected.

First motion in order is that a Women's Auxiliary of the United Farmers of Alberta shall be organized. This motion carrying, those wishing to join shall submit their names to the Secretary, and pay, or arrange to pay later, their fees.

Next in order is the election of officers. When more than one name is to be voted upon, decision should be made by ballot.

After election of officers a committee of the officers and all or part of the members, shall be appointed to arrange a program for a few succeeding meetings, also to arrange time and place for following meeting.

The secretary so appointed shall report the organization with names of officers to the Provincial Secretary, Mrs. Leona R. Barritt, Mirror, who will send further information regarding the platform and aims of such auxiliaries, the methods of procedure at meetings, where to obtain helpful literature and any other information on the subject requested. In some cases, instead of becoming an Auxiliary it will be more expedient to join as members of the men's local union, attend their meetings, and co-operate in their work

in as many ways as possible. This may also be done if an Auxiliary has been organized.

The Executive would suggest that where there is a flourishing Women's Institute that fills the recognized needs of the farm women that no attempt should be made to form an Auxiliary, as it would only be detrimental to both, unless, as has already happened in several cases, the women composing the Institute should desire to change and become, instead, an Auxiliary to the U. F. A.

Again urging your careful consideration of what is contained herein, and trusting for your hearty co-operation,
 (Mrs.) LEONA R. BARRITT,
 Provincial Secretary, Women's
 Auxiliary of the U. F. A.
 Mirror, Alta., March 25.

ANOTHER AUXILIARY

A report has come to hand from Mrs. F. S. Crawford, secretary of the Cayley Women's Auxiliary, already referred to, re the organization of this branch. They have twenty-four members, fifteen of whom are paid up, and many more have promised to join. The first meeting was held in the Presbyterian Hall at Cayley on March 13, at which the work consisted of organizing and arranging a program for the next meeting which is to be held on April 10. The officers elected were, Mrs. J. W. Campbell, president; Mrs. C. H. Howard, vice-president; Mrs. F. S. Crawford, secretary, and Mrs. J. L. Couey, treasurer. Four directors were also appointed. Mrs. A. E. Kellar has promised to read a paper on chicken raising at the next meeting, and it is to be hoped that great benefit will be derived from this paper and the discussion which is to follow it.

CARLYLE FARMERS ORGANIZE

The first meeting of the farmers in the Carlyle School District was held for the purpose of organizing a local union of the U.F.A. The meeting was called to order with T. Stevens acting as chairman and F. C. Bohannon as temporary secretary. The union was successfully organized and it was decided that meetings would be held on the third Saturday in each month. The officers elected were:—T. Stevens, president; H. Helfer, vice-president; and D. W. Bohannon, secretary-treasurer.

SUGGESTS U.F.A. BED

We are in receipt of a cheque for \$46.00 from Mrs. Parlyby, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Alix Local Union of the U.F.A., this sum to be devoted to the Belgian Relief Fund. The local union wishes that the ladies get full credit for this and we are very glad to give them this space. Mrs. Parlyby suggests further that something might be done by the U.F.A. in regard to the donation of a bed in one of the Canadian hospitals being equipped in England. The idea seems to me to be a good one and I propose to take the matter up with the Board of Directors, so far as this office is concerned. Meanwhile any of our local unions considering the raising of further donations might do well to consider this idea set forth by Mrs. Parlyby.

PROTEST TARIFF INCREASES

One of our new unions, Mizpah No. 686, continues to make progress. At a recent meeting they passed a strong resolution protesting against the increased tariff on so many articles affecting the farming community, especially at a time when so many settlers are in such poor circumstances that they have to fall back on the Government and other relief to carry them over this crisis in their existence. The resolution states that the farmers in that district are quite willing to bear their just share of taxation and to pledge one acre of their crop to help meet the expenses of the war, but feel that the increased taxation is more than they should be called upon to carry.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PURCHASE OF HORSES

I give below an extract from the official Hansard Report of the proceedings in the House of Commons, Ottawa, dated March 17, 1915. The extract speaks for itself and has reference to representations from the Board of Directors to the Federal Government re the purchasing of horses for war purposes. These representations were printed on this page a week or two ago:—

Mr. Buchanan:

1.—Have the prime minister and the minister of militia received a memorial from the United Farmers of Alberta, regarding the purchase of horses for war purposes?

2.—Is it intended to take any action on the suggestions made in the memorial?

3.—If so, in what respects?

Sir Robert Borden:

1.—The prime minister and the minister of militia have received the memorial alluded to.

2.—The minister of militia has informed the prime minister that in general terms he agrees with everything set forth in the memorial and that he has so written to Mr. Woodbridge, the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta. In respect of purchase of horses certain arrangements of a confidential character heretofore made by the British and French governments have to be taken into consideration.

3.—The minister of militia agrees in general respects with the memorial and is prepared to carry out the suggestions in all important respects. As to certain minor details some modifications of the suggestions might be required. The suggestions contained in the memorial are regarded as helpful and the minister of militia has expressed his thanks and appreciation to the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta.

AN ACTIVE UNION

A meeting of the Pancras Union No. 671 was held on March 19, twenty-two members being in attendance. One new member was enrolled, and the secretary was instructed to write the Central Office for ten more U.F.A. buttons. After some discussion a motion was carried to keep up the social program for the summer months, but to drop the dance. There was also a discussion on the merits of deep or shallow breaking, which proved very interesting. At the next meeting "Pasture Grass" and "Harrowing after the Grain" are the subjects to be discussed. This union is also doing some co-operative purchasing.

MAKING PROGRESS

The secretary of Stonelaw Union No. 655 reports that the union is making considerable progress and continues to grow in numbers. They have made arrangements for the purchasing of two cars of flour and feed and are negotiating for a carload of B.C. potatoes. They are also taking orders for wire fence posts, plow shares and formaldehyde, and would go in for co-operative purchasing on a larger scale but for the shortage of crops in the district last year and consequent scarcity of money.

MISSIONARY WORK

S. S. Dunham, vice-president of the U.F.A., accompanied by L. H. Jelliff and other members of the local branch at Raley, held a very successful and instructive meeting at Spring Coulee on the evening of March 22. Mr. Dunham gave a very interesting address on the growing of wheat and also of alfalfa, the latter not only being a source of revenue but also a means of replenishing the soil, necessitated by continuous growing of grain. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Dunham for his address. A local branch was then formed with a membership of twenty. N. H. Nelson was elected president and J. C.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin Banbury
 Edmonton—George Long Namao
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery Strome
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan Cowley
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop Reddington
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. M. Sparks Jenner

Thompson, vice-president with Horace Danby, secretary-treasurer.

A BEGINNING

A meeting to organize a branch of the U.F.A. was held at Notre Dame schoolhouse on Monday evening, March 22. A number of members from Namao Union came down and addressed the meeting and a very profitable evening was spent, a branch being formed with ten members. There are more who wish to join and the prospects are for a very successful union. At the next meeting a name will be chosen for this branch. The officers chosen were, Arthur Corbett, president; W. J. Plumley, vice-president; and G. Y. Dorland, secretary-treasurer.

FOR THE BELGIANS

In accordance with the resolution passed at the convention, Ranfurly Union No. 25 held a concert and dance in the schoolhouse on Friday evening, March 19, at which they realized \$57 to be applied on the Belgian Relief Fund, which amount was forwarded to the central office. The ladies in the district nobly responded to the call for refreshments and everyone went away thoroughly satisfied. A long and interesting program was given, which was much enjoyed. J. MacCallum, M.P.P., made a very acceptable chairman, having an appropriate remark ready after each number. Robt. Clark, Jr., and Mr. Churchill acted as seller and taker of tickets respectively, and G. H. G. Jones ably presided at the piano. W. A. Skinner, the local merchant provided the tea, coffee and sugar. The proceedings finished up with a dance at which D. MacMurty acted as floor master. Everything passed off well and everyone expressed satisfaction with the quality of the program provided.

PROSPECT VALLEY

A meeting was held to organize a local of the U.F.A. at Prospect Valley schoolhouse on March 24, with Hugh Lacey, chairman, and Geo. Leggett, secretary pro tem. Eleven members were enrolled, and C. Holroyd was elected president; H. Lacey, vice-president; and Oliver Jardine, secretary-treasurer. It was decided that the next meeting would be held on Saturday night, April 3.

WANT AN ELEVATOR

Kinsella Union No. 277 held a meeting on Saturday March 20, at which D. Buckingham, director for the Red Deer constituency, was present to give all details necessary for the securing of an elevator. He explained fully the requirements of the Elevator Act and answered all questions satisfactorily. As a director of the U.F.A. he gave a very interesting address on U.F.A. work, what has been done and what the Association is trying to get. Mr. Buckingham strongly advised all the farmers to become members and help on the good work. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded him for his information. The members felt that they could not raise the required amount by April 1 to secure an elevator, but it was resolved that they would continue working on the proposition and it is hoped that all the necessary requirements in acres and money will be raised in time to secure a Farmers' Co-operative Elevator in Kinsella next year. Mr. Buckingham also explained the co-operative business. The paid up membership of this union is now thirty-nine, and the names on the roll fifty.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

C. A. Fawcett, secretary of Consort Union No. 276, in forwarding membership dues for 1915, reports that the union is doing business as usual. They have handled a car of lumber since January 1, and have orders for two more at once. Orders have also been taken for two carloads of posts and 40,000 lbs. of wire.

EXECUTIVE:	
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	.. Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning	.. Regina
President—J. A. Maharg	.. Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	.. Percival
Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	.. Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	.. Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales	.. Langham
J. F. Reid	.. Oreadia
DIRECTORS AT LARGE:	
Fred W. Green	.. Moose Jaw
George Langley	.. Maymont
C. E. Platt	.. Tantalion
W. J. Thompson	.. Warman
J. H. Musselman	.. Moose Jaw

PROPOSES GOPHER BOUNTY

Having regard to the fact that some measure of further relief for settlers stricken by the drought in Saskatchewan seems very necessary, and that several proposals have been put forward, notably the proposition of the federal government advancing \$4 per acre to farmers for every acre summer-fallowed in preparation for 1916 crop, I have thought of a way which, I believe, would meet the situation in a most eminently satisfactory way.

The proposition hereinbefore referred to has the drawback of getting the farmers further in debt, and possibly of encouraging unwise expenditure and the cultivation of more land than can be handled efficiently. It also provides for no measure of local or self help.

My idea is as follows: We are fully aware of the immense damage done each year thruout Saskatchewan by gophers. Also thousands of dollars and tens of thousands are spent yearly to kill them, and much time is lost in putting out poison. Still the damage done to crops must run to many thousands of dollars. Yet the gophers do not grow less, apparently. Indeed, they were worse last year in this district—south of Swift Current—than ever before in my recollection.

Five Cents a Gopher

I propose that rural municipalities thruout Saskatchewan give a bounty to residents of their municipality of five cents for each gopher killed, a declaration to be signed similar to the wolf bounty certificate, and half the expenditure of the municipality refunded by the provincial government in the same way that half of the \$1.00 wolf bounty is now refunded.

The liability of the provincial government for destruction of gophers is just as obvious as for destruction of wolves and, without considering the help for settlers' idea, the principle should be adopted. But besides the propriety of the provincial government helping, and besides the absolute necessity of undertaking some operation which will effectually exterminate the gopher pest for many years, if not—as it almost certainly would—for all time, there is the additional cause of helping the necessitous settler in a way which will cost next to nothing to administer, a contrast in this respect to the scheme of government road work, which, I might add, was a very good thing, which will especially help the man with a family, will not cause anyone to leave home, leaves every man his own boss and does not interfere with the ordinary farm work. Every farmer would have a special incentive, and the country generally would benefit enormously by the increased crop yield, which we are told is so particularly desirable just now.

Arrangements could probably be made to finance those rural municipalities unable to meet their share of the expenditure by the provincial government, the government to have the first right of taxes. Also it might be as well to only pay bounty on gophers killed before the last day of May. A man might also be limited in the amount he would receive in the same way as was the case in regard to road work.

WALTER GAMMAN, Sec.,
Spring Valley Ass'n

A Good Suggestion

The suggestion of Walter Gamman, secretary of Spring Valley Local, that a gopher bounty be paid for the extermination of this pest is a thoroughly good one, and is certainly most opportune. It may be that the bounty of five cents per gopher, as proposed by him, is too high to obtain thruout the season, but that a bounty would help greatly in exterminating this destructive rodent seems obvious. For years

a bounty has been paid for the destruction of coyotes, which in many parts of the West are rather an asset than a detriment to the farmer. In those parts of Saskatchewan where sheep are not kept, about the only harm done by the coyote is in an occasional onslaught upon the chicken house. He, however, destroys hundreds of gophers for every domestic chicken which he kills. The gopher, on the other hand, has no redeeming features whatever. While he has been of the utmost value during the past ages in helping to make the soil of this country what it is by his diligent digging, his time of usefulness has long since passed, and he ought to be exterminated.

In the early days of the territorial government an experiment with a gopher bounty was made. The bounty was paid on the number of gopher tails presented to the authorities by the claimant. It was found after a time that Indians, and possibly some who were not Indians, perpetrated a clever deception upon the authorities in that they did not kill the gophers taken, but merely cut off their tails and let them go, little the worse for their experience. This practice was not actuated by any tender emotions toward the gopher, but by a desire to perpetuate the species and so perpetuate also this source of income. Not that the Indian had an idea that the hardy gopher would grow another tail, as has been suggested by some wag, but a tailless gopher will produce progeny as well as one with a brush.

Graduated Bounty

An equitable and practicable plan would be to pay a bounty of five cents each for all gophers killed early in the season, say up to May 15; four cents each to June 31, three cents each during July, and two and a half cents each during the rest of the season. This would insure the greatest activity in gopher destruction at the beginning of the season, whereas should a uniform bounty be paid during the entire season the gophers would, in all probability, be permitted to multiply in peace during the spring and early summer, in order that greater earnings might be made in catching them late in the season, when they could be taken in large numbers.

This is a matter which the government should take in hand at once. Many millions of dollars damage is occasioned each year by this active and destructive parasite, and during a year such as the present, following a dry season in which gophers multiplied alarmingly, they are likely to be more destructive than usual, while at the same time the actual loss occasioned will be enormously enhanced by the abnormal prices which are likely to obtain for grain.

No farmer should fail to put forth his best effort to exterminate the gophers on his own land, but a bounty seems to be the only feasible solution for the gopher problem on vacant and unoccupied land.

Relief to Settlers

If the above suggestions were followed out by the provincial government thru the municipalities, this would afford a very welcome source of income to needy settlers, and would contain all the best elements of self help which are so frequently lacking when assistance has to be given to men who have suffered misfortune.

—J. B. M.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT

As a member and director of your Mayfield Local of the Grain Growers, I take the liberty of asking you if you can help me to secure employment for myself and wife on a farm or some such place where we could both go and take our two children, ages three and one years. We are in the drought stricken area and we will need to seek

employment this summer. I have hesitated about writing this letter for some time, and you always seem so willing to help the farmers that I thought that perhaps you would be able to help me in this matter. If you cannot help me will you kindly hand my application to one of the employment agencies. I am age thirty-two. Wife twenty-eight.

J. H. DICKEN.

Josephine, Sask., via Empress, Alta.

Note.—Anyone requiring help might write direct to Mr. Dicken.

WANT TOTAL PROHIBITION

The following resolution was passed by a substantial majority at a meeting of our local held Saturday, March 27, at Leask:—

"That we congratulate Hon. Walter Scott on the stand he has taken regarding the liquor question, but, we view with disfavor the proposal to continue a wholesale business under government superintendence.

"Believing that this will tend to introduce further evils, we hereby pledge ourselves in favor of total prohibition in the province of Saskatchewan."

E. J. P. ROBINSON,
Secretary-treasurer.

PRICE OF IMPLEMENTS

At a meeting of the Outram G.G.A. held on March 17, the following resolution was passed:—

"That the association thank the Cock-shutt Plow Co. for not raising their implements the amount of the tariff tax, and that we hereby pledge ourselves not to buy from such companies as have."

J. L. TEDFORD,

Secretary-treasurer.

Note:—There cannot have been any need for these people to advance prices for a mere trifle like 7½%, when they are accustomed to paying a heavy duty on their plows entering the U.S.A. and still selling for less money than they demand of Canadians. They must be "Made in Canada" boosters. —J.B.M.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL SECRETARIES

In a recent speech at Saskatoon by the Hon. George Langley, the desirability of having secretary-treasurers of municipalities pass a certain examination was mentioned.

Now, as a grain grower who has passed thru every stage of the development of Saskatchewan rural institutions I think this matter is of the greatest importance, and I believe there is no one in a position to help this move along better than yourself. I trust you will take this matter up in the Guide and let us demand:—

1st. That secretary-treasurers pass an examination equal to junior matriculation or second class teachers exam., with language, bookkeeping and short course in law.

2nd. That they be not allowed to engage in real estate or any business other than municipal.

3rd. That they have regular published office hours as may be required by law.

4th. That the office wherein the secretary does the municipal business shall be leased or owned by the municipality, and shall be considered a municipal office and not a private real estate or other office.

5th. That the salary be regulated so as to make it impossible for a council to pay a secretary-treasurer more than a corresponding position of trust demands.

For instance, a bank manager of a branch in the average small town gets about \$1,200 a year. The manager of a lumber yard about \$1,000. We have teachers with B.A. degrees teaching school in some cases for less than \$1,000.

A secretary-treasurer of a municipality has not a large amount of busi-

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	.. Balbeek
" 2—M. P. Boddy	.. Rouleau
" 3—G. E. Noddy	.. Lampman
" 4—B. M. Johnston	.. Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton	.. Moomin
" 6—F. W. Redman	.. Grenfell
" 7—C. O. A. Travis	.. Govan
" 8—Thorn M. Eddy	.. Bethune
" 9—John F. Reid	.. Oreadia
" 10—J. L. Rooke	.. Togo
" 11—T. Sales	.. Langham
" 12—Andrew Knox	.. Prince Albert
" 13—W. H. Lilwall	.. Wilkie
" 14—T. M. Morgan	.. Aquadell
" 15—Frank Burton	.. Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall	.. Surbiton

ness to do. He earns his money easier than any of these other men I have mentioned. He should, however, be conversant with and pleasant to people of all nationalities and accurate in figures.

If the standard of education required is high, it will encourage education and shut out a lot of gally real estate sharks who have acquired a certain knowledge of law, which they use to practise rascality and who are only a menace.

LIFE MEMBER

THE SECRETARY'S ANSWER

Life Member:—I have before me your interesting letter of the 21st ulto. I am not able for the moment to give your suggestions the amount of careful analytic thought to which they are entitled. I have never been quite sure in my own mind of the value to society of making all civil servants pass examinations such as we generally have, in fact I am not altogether sure that by our system of examinations in the schools and colleges we always get even a fair test of fitness. I am persuaded that mere ability to answer academic questions is no guarantee of the fitness of a man for a position where the power of initiative is in demand and where executive ability is required. I think that our whole system of academic schooling with all its tricky examination papers frequently fails to secure for society to hold various positions, those who are best fitted to fill them.

That the secretary of a municipality should have a fair education, all will admit. That he requires to be able to read Latin, calculate in algebraical terms or be able to prepare a thesis on some abstruse chemical process in order that he may fill his secretarial position with satisfaction, I doubt very much.

I fully agree with you that it is a dangerous practice for a municipal secretary to engage in real estate business, but I do not think that the municipal council should on the one hand be forced to hire a man of literary training and general outstanding ability, while on the other they should be restricted from paying the necessary salary to secure such a man.

Yours fraternally,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central secretary.

NEW LOCALS IN THE NORTH

We have been into the northern country as far north as township 54, range 23, west of third meridian, holding Grain Growers' meetings, James Bryson, Pat McIntosh and myself. We organized four Grain Growers' Associations; no doubt you have heard from some of them by this time. The first one is at Tharlot. These people are mostly Germans and I told them to write you in their own language.

We were honored by the support of the Roman Catholic priest. The priest is working for the farmers' interests. He told us he had traveled a great portion of this world, but he said Canadian legislation was just legislation for the wealthy class, and imposing legislation on the masses, which keeps them in the classes with the slaves of the southern country. But I informed the priest we farmers were the backbone of the country and thru co-operation we were going to support the backbone.

We formed one Grain Growers' Association at Red Deer, one at Willie's Store and one at Paradise Hill, and I tell you we spoke on Free Trade and also the class of legislation we needed to have a free people. We found the people much dissatisfied with present conditions and unless conditions are changed, I believe the parasites will have a chance to farm themselves on the lands in this northern country.

WM. TRACEY

Mervin, Sask.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion
President:	R. C. Henders
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie

KELWOOD RE-ORGANIZED

On Friday evening, April 23, the Kelwood branch of the Grain Growers' Association was re-organized with an initial membership of twenty-four members. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic and with an efficient staff and board of directors there is every reason to predict a successful future for the Kelwood Association. Among those who were present were: W. R. Wood, of Franklin, secretary of the Neepawa District Association, and George A. Baker and A. J. M. Poole, of Springhill. The following are the officials elected: President, T. B. Gilmore; vice-president, Albert McLeod; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Dyoes; directors, O. D. Poole, T. H. Gilmore, E. D. Stewart, A. J. H. Hearn, Mrs. O. D. Poole and Mrs. A. J. H. Hearn.

There is a splendid farming country around Kelwood and the new association looks forward to doubling its present membership at an early date and entering at once upon the practical activities of the movement.

A LIVE WIRE

A live wire secretary of one of our branches has issued the following:—

As secretary of the recently organized District Grain Growers' Association I am desirous of bringing the various local associations into direct touch with the District Association and its work.

The purpose of the district is to serve and aid in every way the interests of the local branches. If you want a hand of help in any line in which the district officers can help you, please count on them. Drop a line and state your need, and if it can be met it will be. Let us co-operate. If you have struck a good line of work, tell the district secretary about it and have it passed on to others. If you adopt an important resolution, send in a copy. If you want to carry any line of action at the next provincial convention, have it presented to and seconded by the District Association and thus make doubly sure of its having an effective hearing. Organization, education and co-operation are our watchwords. Let us work out the ideals they express thru this new opportunity of the District Association.

Have you every available subscriber for 'The Guide'? A good line is to have a small committee regularly in charge of that work, or a single live representative always on the job. Ladies often make effective canvassers. The Guide is doing our work with growing effectiveness and is a most valuable power for furthering and consolidating our movement. Why not make a special effort to hustle a few subscribers on the present "nine months for a dollar offer"? It is worth while and there is yet time before seeding.

Another hint—Have something ready to make the next meeting of the District Association a record breaker.

And another—The district derives its working funds from a "ten cents a member" contribution from each local branch. Has your quota been forwarded yet?

But this above everything. If as secretary I can serve you in anything, kindly let me know.

Wishing you a prosperous season, I am. Yours.....

PATRIOTIC ACRE

At a meeting of the Grain Growers held in the Town Hall at Minnedosa on Saturday last, the following resolution was passed:—

Moved by T. D. Taylor, Minnedosa, seconded by Hugh Cameron, reeve of Minto, "That Elias Jones be permanent chairman and that the president of each local branch of the Grain Growers' Association be an executive committee to circulate the pledge of the farmers to give the out turns of one acre of grain of the crop of 1915 for the war relief fund, and that the secretary write to the Central office for ten copies of the pledge book."

(Signed) R. G. McAREE,
Secretary.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

BOISSEVAIN TOO

From E. Brown, Boissevain, we received the following very encouraging letter:—

Received two books of pledges, but please send me four more anyway. I have already the promises to fill these. We did a long time ago appoint our canvassers and have been waiting for something uniform. I hope to see nearly all our farmers go down with an acre and some will go further.

ED. BROWN.

PLUMAS DOING WELL

We have been receiving letters of late from a number of newly organized branches. The following is a very interesting letter received from Plumas:

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will please find \$13.50 for membership fee for the "Tupper Branch" of the Grain Growers' Association for 1915. We are doing fine—have twenty-five members at this writing.

A. J. REIMER,
Secretary.

GREENWAY RE-ORGANIZED

Thos. Kenyon, of Greenway Grain Growers' Association, sends in the following account of their re-organization meeting:—

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Greenway on April 1, with the Rev. Mr. McLeod in the chair, when R. M. Wilson, of Marringhurst, kindly came up and gave us a very clear and eloquent account of what the Grain Growers' Association was doing for the farmers of Manitoba, and we all came to a very unanimous opinion that we would re-organize a branch in Greenway. The following officers were elected: President, P. Johnson; vice-president, H. Forbes; secretary-treasurer, T. Kenyon; directors, H. Stone, C. Vickers, B. Gerolamy, J. Webber, D. McLennan, R. Ramage.

I am sending you ten dollars on account, which is 75% of the fees of the members that have joined now, but we are expecting quite a number more to join on or before our next meeting, so I should be much obliged if you will kindly send me along any literature and receipt books, etc., that are needed at your earliest convenience. Trusting for our future success, I remain.

THOS. KENYON,
Secretary.

THE INCREASED DUTIES

The following tables indicate the custom duties imposed on the different lines of farming implements, showing in parallel columns the previous duty, the increase added by the last budget and the percentage of increased protection given the manufacturers, consequently increased percentage of burden upon farm production.

	Former duty	Increase	Percentage of increase
Binders, reapers, mowing machines	12½%		
Cultivators, plows, harrows, seeders, horse rakes, manure spreaders, weeders, windmills and complete parts thereof	20	7½	37½
Portable engines with boilers, horse powers, traction engines for farm purposes, threshing separators, wind stackers, weighers, baggers, self-feeders and parts thereof	20	7½	37½
Hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, post hole diggers, farm, road or field rollers, snaths and other agricultural implements, N.O.P.	25	7½	30
Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes, N.O.P. and pronged forks	22½	7½	33½
Shovels and spades, N.O.P.	32½	7½	23
Lawn mowers	25	7½	30
Stoves of all kinds	25	7½	30

Ostensibly this large increase of duty is to secure increased revenue and encourage production of manufactured goods in Canada. Will some farmer arise and tell us how we are to increase our revenue from customs duty by buying Canadian made implements only?

Again, our government encourage home production of manufactured goods by increasing their protection against foreign competitors, to enable them to get better prices for their goods, and encourages production of farm products by raising the cost of implements of production and making no effort to increase the price of the product to the farmer. Why the difference?

FOR FREE TRADE WITH BRITAIN

At a meeting of the Shoal Lake branch of the Grain Growers' Association on March 27, after a discussion on the tariff and "Made in Canada" campaign, the following resolutions were passed:

"That this Association approves of the purchase of commodities that are taxable from such sources as will pay the revenue into the public treasury instead of into the pockets of the manufacturers."

"That this Association deplores the increase in the tariff against Great Britain as being unpatriotic and would strongly recommend the adoption of Free Trade with Great Britain as being the proper way to strengthen the bond of union between Canada and the mother country."

BERT McLEOD, Secretary.
Shoal Lake, Man.

SHADELAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT

A patriotic concert, under the auspices of the Shadeland Grain Growers, was given in Zion Methodist church on Thursday evening, March 25. Rev. Mr. Hellyar occupied the chair in his usual able style. Mr. Brown, Vice-President of the Southern district, gave a very helpful address, showing how we each have a share in building up our empire in its great need and employing the gift of the patriotic acre. Mr. Henders, the president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, gave an address on "The cause of the present war." Both these speakers were listened to with rapt attention by an appreciative audience. A recitation, "Home Letters," was given by Miss Beatrice Ching. Miss Gladys Andrews gave a selection entitled, "Glory." Each number was written by a young Canadian sergeant who was killed in action in France on February 3. The musical part of the program was well rendered and much enjoyed by all. Percy McElroy gave a fine patriotic selection; Misses Edna and Freda Irvine gave a duet, Harry Veals, Darlingford, sang "Long live the King," and Harry Bolton, of Darlingford, sang "When Jack comes back." A quartette from the St. Andrew's church, comprising Mrs. Charter, Miss Aspivig, Mr. Aspivig and Mr. Spanglo, sang "Just before the battle, mother." Mr. Alex Lumgear sang "Oh, why left I my hame." Mr. Lumgear also gave a humorous Scotch reading. Miss Lillie Sandy, Miss Gladys Andrews and Mrs. W. C. White acted as accompanists. The offering amounted to \$80.00. Miss Annie Hill, Miss Beatrice Ching, Miss Gladys Andrews, Russell Arnott and Geo. White deserve great credit for decorating the church so nicely for the evening. The next meeting of the G. G. society of the Shadeland district will be held in Calf Mountain school, April 10. There will be a discussion on "The best way to exterminate wild oats." The society is growing in interest and numbers under the direction of our new president, J. C. Smith.

PORTAGE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

The Portage la Prairie District Association of the Manitoba Grain Growers held their first convention of 1915 in Portage la Prairie, on March 10. The morning session opened at 10.30, with president P. D. McArthur in the chair. The first business discussed was the boundaries, which were supposed to conform with the new Dominion constituency, and Josiah Bennett and Ben Richardson were appointed delegates to the Neepawa convention next day to arrange a different boundary. Next was a resolution from the Berton branch, asking the Central executive to prepare a pamphlet setting forth all the advantages the Grain Growers' Association had got for the farmers. After this a resolu-

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

tion was presented by Josiah Bennett from the Pine Creek Association, dealing with the new tariff, which was laid over till the next session. It was decided to hold the annual picnic this year and a committee was appointed to look after the same.

The afternoon session opened at 1.30, and the secretary read an invitation from the mayor of Portage la Prairie to hold the annual picnic there, which was unanimously accepted. The resolution on the tariff was then brought up again and it was referred to a committee.

Mrs. J. S. Woods then addressed the convention, setting forth the part the woman should take in the Grain Growers' movement and how, by co-operating among themselves, they could better their own conditions.

R. C. Henders followed with an address to the school teachers, many of them having responded to the invitation to come and co-operate with the Grain Growers along educational lines. Mr. Henders made it plain to all present that the public school should be more closely connected with the Grain Growers' movement. There was too big a gap between the two lines of education. It is now the idea of the Portage la Prairie district to follow up the idea further and many are looking forward to our convention a year from now, when we expect to see every teacher in the district present.

Rev. G. H. Crozier delivered an address on the new patriotism, dealing with the kind of patriotism we have and the kind we should have and how people were deprived of their rights. He also showed how Nature had provided for man in this world and how some men had monopolized Nature's stores and even women and children had to suffer by it.

Mr. McGuire, school inspector for the Portage la Prairie district, was present and spoke favorably of the step the Grain Growers had taken and offered to visit any of the local branches and speak along these lines.

The resolution condemning the new tariff was then passed and the National Anthem sung and this brought to an end one of the best conventions ever held in Portage la Prairie.

BEN. RICHARDSON, District Sec.

If commercial transactions were conducted on the basis of doing unto others as one would be done by, the nation would be sounder, happier, and better in every respect.—Mr. Tootill, M.P.

I have never believed that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. But I am quite ready to believe that the present war will be won in the workshops of Great Britain.—Arnold Bennett.

SOLD NEAR HOME

¶ A large number of the things you see advertised in The Guide are sold by your local merchant or by the local dealer in your own town.

¶ These goods may be manufactured several thousand miles away from where you live, and may be sold by a dealer within a mile or two of your home. Many of our advertisers sell their goods thru thousands of stores all over Canada.

¶ If you are interested in anything that is advertised in The Guide, write to the advertiser. He can tell you where it is sold and possibly he can make some arrangement for you to make an inspection of his goods. Don't be backward about writing him a letter.

¶ Our advertisers are anxious to give you service. It is to their interest as well as your own.

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Same rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed. Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles.

Lisle Manufacturing Co.
Box 960
Clarinda, Iowa

One Man
One Team

SAVE \$35!

A Beatrice No. 43 Cream Separator costs \$65. Its capacity is 550 to 600 pounds per hour. Other prominent makes of machines of this size cost \$100 and upward. The Beatrice has "made good" for many years in the Central Western States. It has no superior for efficiency, for simplicity or for durability. It costs 50 per cent. less; repair parts are 50 to 75 per cent. less and it is the easiest machine made to clean and to take care of. The prices are: 600 pound capacity, \$65; 800 pound capacity, \$75; 1000 pound capacity, \$85. Prices f. o. b. Edmonton. Write us for information. We've still better facts to give you.

EDMONTON CITY DAIRY LIMITED

9601 Strathcona Rd., Edmonton, Alta. P.S.—Keep some cows. Have a good separator. Ship your cream to us and have money coming in twice each month, every month in the year, whether it hails, snows, or freezes. We pay highest prices for good cream.



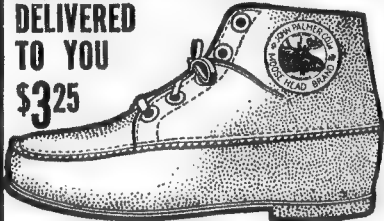
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Don't wear ill-made inferior shoes and suffer with sore, tired aching feet. Send for a pair of our specially made, easy-fitting, durable harvest and plow shoes. We make them of our famous oil-tanned Skowhegan leather with full waterproofed sole leather soles and heels and solid insoles. They are particularly adapted for farmers, woodsmen, millmen, trackmen and laborers—any who require comfortable footwear having extra strength and durability.

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"

are made by specialists, on easy fitting right and left lasts. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and \$3.25 (postal or express order), stating size, and we will deliver a pair all charges paid to your address, anywhere in Canada or U. S. The same style 8 eyelets high, \$3.75. Write for catalogue G. **JOHN PALMER CO., Limited,** Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 24

The Feeding Value of Corn

Continued from Page 10

about as good returns and can be used to advantage.

Barley is a little lighter than wheat, owing to the husk that is wrapped about the kernel. It is a valuable fattening food, giving about as good results pound for pound as corn of wheat. It is rather heating in nature—too much so to feed exclusively to any farm animal. Owing to the smallness and hardness of the grains, it is usually ground or boiled. Boiled barley fed to horses acts as a tonic, while if fed as a ration in the natural state it acts as a poison and causes the horse's coat to become rough and "starey." Neither cattle nor horses respond well to long feeding on barley as a sole grain diet. Its flavor is not so pleasant as oats, corn or wheat and so it is not so palatable. Barley is better fed mixed with other grains. It is equal to corn for finishing pork.

Flax seed meal is rich in protein and oil. It is not a grain that can be fed heavily to any class of stock. It has a regulating effect upon the digestive organs and should be fed in not too large quantities along with other grains. It is usually too high priced to feed, owing to the demand for the seed for oil making purposes. It is especially valuable for calf feeding to take the place of whole milk.

Bran, besides having good feeding qualities, is like flax seed, a regulator and a tonic. It contains good amounts of protein and ash. It is not a fattening

Wheat	1.06	per bushel or \$1.77	per 100 pounds
Oats	.55	per bushel or 1.62	per 100 pounds
Barley (feed)	.75	per bushel or 1.56	per 100 pounds
Flax	1.35	per bushel or 2.41	per 100 pounds
Corn	.84	per bushel or 1.50	per 100 pounds
Bran	23.50	per ton or 1.17½	per 100 pounds
Shorts	27.00	per ton or 1.35	per 100 pounds

Rations for different classes of animals vary in the amount of nutrients of various kinds that they must contain. Dairy cattle require what is termed a fairly narrow ration, owing to the fact that they use protein in quantities in making milk. Beef cattle make use of wider

food, but it is very useful in feeding calves, colts, dairy cows, brood mares and stallions. It forms an important part of all rations when it can be purchased at not too high a cost. It is almost indispensable for feeding the above classes of animals except where alfalfa can be substituted for it.

Shorts is a by-product from wheat, somewhat similar in composition to bran, but different in physical properties. Shorts is indispensable for feeding little pigs. Bran is too bulky and too coarse for this purpose. Shorts is used extensively for feeding dairy cattle and to some extent in horse rations.

The "King of Grains"

Corn is called the "king of the grains" all over the Middle West States. It is poor in protein and ash, but rich in starch and oil. It is used largely for feeding to hogs and beef cattle for fattening purposes and to horses at work in winter. It is, however, no better than barley or wheat in this respect, except that it is more palatable than either. It is too poor in protein and ash to feed exclusively to young animals, dairy cows or to breeding animals. Corn is not a balanced ration and must be mixed with other grains such as oats, bran, shorts and ground alfalfa.

Corn was a good crop in the Central States this year and feed corn is selling in Minneapolis at about 58 cents per bushel. The prices of different feeds vary according to the locality. The quotations in Saskatoon, December, 1914, were:

Wheat	1.06	per bushel or \$1.77	per 100 pounds
Oats	.55	per bushel or 1.62	per 100 pounds
Barley (feed)	.75	per bushel or 1.56	per 100 pounds
Flax	1.35	per bushel or 2.41	per 100 pounds
Corn	.84	per bushel or 1.50	per 100 pounds
Bran	23.50	per ton or 1.17½	per 100 pounds
Shorts	27.00	per ton or 1.35	per 100 pounds

rations. Pigs in the latter stages of fattening require wider rations than when they are growing. Work horses require wider rations and larger rations than do young horses. The following rations afford a basis for study:

Ration No. 1

Ration for dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds and giving 30 pounds of milk:

Corn meal	6 pounds at \$1.50	per 100 pounds	Cents
Wheat bran	2 pounds at 1.17½	per 100 pounds	.09
Wheat shorts	2 pounds at 1.35	per 100 pounds	.0235
Prairie hay	18 pounds at 8.00	per ton	.027
			.072
			.2125

Ration No. 2

Oats, 10 pounds		.162
Bran, 2 pounds		.0235
Shorts, 2 pounds		.027
Prairie hay, 18 pounds		.072
		.2845

Both rations can be improved by adding 1½ pounds of flax seed meal, which would increase the cost by 3½ cents. Green oat sheaves can replace prairie hay either in whole or in part. If barley can be had at 1½ cents per

pound, 3 pounds of corn in the first ration and 4 pounds of the oats in the second may be replaced by it. A variety of food makes a more palatable ration. Corn rations for work horses, 1,200 pounds in weight.

Ration No. 1—	9 pounds corn	Cost
	3 pounds bran	.135
	1 pound shorts	.035
	12 pounds hay or oat sheaves	.0135
		.048
Ration No. 2—	6 pounds corn	.2315
	6 pounds bran	.09
	12 pounds hay	.0705
		.048
		.2085
Ration No. 3—	6 pounds bran	.0705
	6 pounds shorts	.081
	12 pounds hay	.048
		.1995
Ration No. 4—	12 pounds oats	.1944
	2 pounds bran	.0235
	12 pounds hay	.048
		.2659

All of the above rations have proven satisfactory for feeding work horses in winter. No other grain or combination of grains have been found that will take the place of good oats. Oats render the work horse hard and spirited; other combinations render him soft and "logy." A little flax seed may be added to the above rations, especially if straw has to be fed for roughage.

Brood mares should receive more bran with less corn. Corn does not require to be ground for horses. However, when

feed is high priced a saving of about 8 per cent. can be made by grinding.

Ration for beef cattle.—Corn and barley are about equal in feeding value; corn with barley is better than barley alone. For finishing cattle the following ration is satisfactory.

Corn	9 pounds
Bran	1 pound
Flax seed meal	1 pound
Roughage	20 pounds

About one pound per day of this mixture for every hundred pounds live weight of

Winnipeg, Man., 23rd Feb., 1915.
International Loan Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—

I duly received your letter this morning, enclosing dividend cheque for 12% for the year ending January 31st, 1915. I am well pleased with my investment and was pleased that you had such an enthusiastic annual meeting as took place on February 15th.

Thanking you again, and wishing the Company continued prosperity.

I remain,
Yours very truly,

M. McInnes

Manager, Dominion Lumber & Fuel Co.

Dairymen

! Cream wanted from all parts of Southern Alberta. Write for prices or send a trial shipment.

Carlyle Dairy Co.
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Grain Growers' Guide

Why pay \$25 for a suit of clothes when we will sell you one for \$12.50 direct from England, made to your measure; and what is more guarantee it in quality of material, style and fit to be equal to, if not better, than the suit you buy locally for \$25?

That sounds like a hard thing to do, but here is how we will prove it—

THE PROOF!

You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right, then. If you will fill out and mail the coupon below we will send you our latest Style book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself.

Remember Catesbys Limited have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order custom tailors in the British Empire. If you want to know anything more about us, ask the editor of this paper. He will tell you that we guarantee to satisfy you or give you your money back.

You will soon be needing a new suit, so why not fill out the coupon or write a post card and get our patterns now.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

MESSRS. CATESBYS LIMITED
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Dept. 1. 404 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

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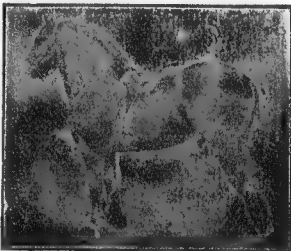
(G.G.G.)



The "Burlington" \$12.50 duty free and carriage paid right to your door from Catesbys of London.

Clydesdales - Percherons - Belgians

If you have a stallion that you have had for three or more years and wish to exchange on a younger or better one, we can give you a pick out of a splendid assortment that are right in every way and have all been acclimated. We give a guarantee and only charge a reasonable amount for the difference in age or quality. During the past four years over 50% of our sales have been with old customers, who are satisfied with our Square Deal Policy. **NEW IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS JUST ARRIVED**—The big drafty kind to suit the critical buyer. See our three-year-olds, all with weight, bone and quality. The kind you are looking for. Write us;



VANSTONE & ROGERS 503 Tribune Building, Winnipeg
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JAMES BROOKS, Manager North Battleford, Sask.

Bar U Ranch Percherons

We have an extra choice lot of young Registered **PERCHERON** STALLIONS for sale at remarkably low prices for cash, mostly rising two-year-olds. Also a few older Stallions ready for a season's work. If in need of a first-class stallion call or write for particulars. Address:

George Lane, Pekisko, Alta.

Produce More Horses

The opportunity for horse breeding was never so good as it is at present. There is bound to be a great demand for heavy horses for several years to come. **Seize your opportunity now.** Get a high class sire and breed all your mares this year. I have just received another importation of Quality **Clydesdales**, all from 2 to 5 years old, and will dispose of them at prices to suit all requirements. Call and see them or write for particulars.

A. L. DOLLAR, High River, Alta.



TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS ARYSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from **HIGH HOW STOCK FARM**, I can Please you
THOS. NOBLE = DAYS LAND, ALTA.

For Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

Address or call on
ALEX. GALBRAITH - - - **Brandon, Man.**
Champion Winners for Sale

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YOUNG BULLS AND FEMALES ALL AGES FOR SALE. We have for sale a number of finely bred young bulls out of a dvanced Registry dams and sired by the best blood of this great black and white breed. Also a number of females, all ages, the best in line of breeding we have ever offered. Do not waste valuable time trying to build up a dairy herd from inferior cattle—get your foundation stock at Brookside and buy the breed that leads the world as a producer. Prices and Terms right.

MICHENER BROS, Red Deer, Alta.

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Gaetan [1210] 61375 (70162) Black, 8 years old. Prize winner at Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Carman, also New York, 1908.
McPeak 28061 Grey, 18 years old, won at Prince Albert and Edmonton in 1910 and 1911.
Prince Rupert [4115] Black, 2 years old. Also a number of registered females for sale.

M. E. VANCE, P.O. Box 2, ORANDALL, MAN.

If your present herd is not quite up to standard **BUY A GOOD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL** and he will transform the poorest herd into a profitable one within four or five years. The pure-bred sire is the corner-stone of the dairy industry. Or buy a few good registered females and reach the goal of success more quickly.
W. A. OLEMONS, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my winnings at the summer fairs, and write me your wants. I have also a few high-class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

ROWLAND NESS, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.
GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

animal. Oats may be substituted for bran and barley in part for corn if it can be had at 1½ cents per pound or less.

Ration for swine.—Brood sows should have but little corn. Bran and shorts with small amount of corn will give better results at farrowing time. Oats is a good single grain, but too high in price now. For fattening purposes corn and barley are about equal. At the present price corn should be soaked or ground.

For poultry.—Corn is a fattening feed. It cannot take the place of wheat or oats for egg production. It may be fed in limited quantities along with other grains.

In conclusion it must be borne in mind that corn is a fat and heat producing food; that it is low in protein and ash. It is being brought into the Prairie Provinces to substitute for oats and barley and low grade wheat. If it is mixed with fair amounts of bran, shorts, oats and a little flax seed meal, it will form the basis of a good safe ration. Where barley can be bought for 1½ cents a pound or less, there is no need of buying corn at present prices. Mixed with the same feeds as corn, or if boiled, barley is equal to corn in feeding value.

In beginning the feeding of corn or in substituting corn for oats or bran ration, the change should be made in all cases gradually.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Work the heavy in foal mare, but use judgment as to the kind of work you give her to do. Don't get her into heavy ground, where there is any possibility of her getting mired, and don't put her on a heavy load of seed grain which is stuck and expect her to start it up without any danger to herself. Use horse sense, but don't let her stand idle.

Make it a point to see that the collar on every horse you are going to work fits properly. Make sure of this. Then see to it that the harness on every team is fitting right. The hames particularly should fit the collar snugly and it should be noticed that the draft, when the hame-straps are tightened up, comes well up on to the shoulder. A great many young horses have to be laid off each year just because the hames have been set so that the draft has come down on to the point of the shoulder.

A word to the hired man. Let the horses go slow and easy for the first few days. Don't unduly rush them and get them in a lather. They will be soft after doing nothing all winter and need a few days to get hardened up. Each time you stop at the ends, go round quietly to the heads of your team, speaking to them at the same time, and raise the collars off their shoulders. Stop your team each time facing the wind. Don't stop them too long each time; horses will get stiff just as you will with a long rest after harrowing. With the collars constantly raised, shoulders will have a chance to dry off and harden up. Wash the shoulders at noon and night with salt and cold water for a week or two.

"Politeness costs nothing, but it has made many a hired man rich. In many families the title 'hired man' has a ring to it which suggests an idea almost, if not quite, opposite to that of a 'gentleman.' Be the exception, wherever you go. Be a hired man and a gentleman too."

You can't get after the gophers too early. Fix up some poisoned grain and kill them before they commence to breed. A suggestion was received from a reader the other day that gophers might be controlled in the same way as the wolves are in the United States, namely by inoculating some of them with an infectious or contagious disease which might be passed on by the affected ones. C. H. Lee, professor of bacteriology at the Manitoba Agricultural College states that so far no suitable disease germ has yet been isolated which might be used for this purpose. He would be very glad to receive at any time specimens of gophers from any locality which appear to be suffering from some disease so that they may be examined for disease germs which may be made use of to help in controlling this pest.

—E. J. T.

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SEAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHFIN, but



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. **Book 4 K free.** **ABSORBINE, JR.,** the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lvmans Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

In addition to my own Stock of PERCHERON, BELGIAN and HACKNEY STALLIONS



I have for sale from the estate of the late W. C. Kidd

1 Percheron \$550
price
1 Shire \$800
price
1 Belgian \$1000
price

Easy Terms

J. H. Graham

Corner of Ave. G. and 21st St. SASKATOON, Sask.

SPECIAL COCKEREL SALE

10 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Fishel Strain), at \$2.00.

10 WHITE WYANDOTTES (Guild Strain), at \$2.00.

Raised on free range; hardy and vigorous; worth up to \$4.00 each.

JAS. GLENNIE, Wyandotte Farm
Macdonald, Man.

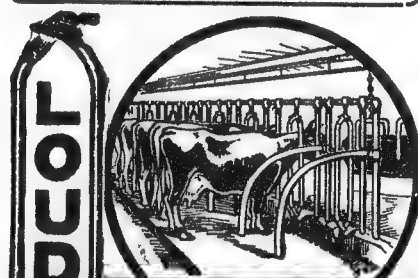
Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 each f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till March 31. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.

J. J. CLEGG, Mgr. - Brandon, Man.



STALLS and STANCHIONS

The Clean-Cut Simplicity of Louden Stalls and Stanchions in design and construction; their absolute freedom from dirt-gathering cracks, crevices, corners or attachments, make them the only really sanitary barn equipment.

The Superior Flexibility of the Louden Stanchion permits the cow to lie down or rise without the dangerous straining common to the more rigid type. The Louden Stanchion (all steel or wood-lined) is an absolutely safe and comfortable stanchion.

Louden Stalls and Stanchions are built of the finest, high-carbon tubular steel and are exceptionally strong, easily installed and cost no more than wood.

We also manufacture Feed and Litter Carriers, Spring-balanced Mangers and Manger Partitions, Bird-proof Barn Door Hangers, Hay Tools, Power Hoists; Calf, Bull, Cow and Pig Pens, Window Ventilators, Etc.

Write us for Free Illustrated Catalogs, or see your dealer. We can be of service to you in planning your new barn. Our barn experts will give you FREE sketches and suggestions that will be of value. Write us.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.

510 Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man. (5)

Comfort for the Cow

Why Not **SAVE** \$10 to \$15 on Your New SPRING SUIT?

During the month of April, to introduce our great Mill-to-Man plan of doing business, we will give with each order for a suit an

Extra Pair of Pants FREE

Remember all garments are made from the latest fabrics, direct from the mills in Scotland and include Tartan and Glen Urquhart checks; genuine Scotch tweeds; pin stripes; imported worsteds and guaranteed indigo blue serges. Other tailors will charge you \$30 to \$35 a suit, but we will make a suit to your own measure with

EXTRA PANTS FREE

NO MORE!

\$19

NO LESS!

Write today for our samples, fashion book and self measuring chart and see for yourself the wonderful fabrics we are using, also we guarantee the trimmings and workmanship to be the best on the market.

Scotland Woolen Mills Co. Limited

485 Main Street, Winnipeg

CORN Cheaper than Oats

Corn of first-class quality selling today in Winnipeg from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton less than oats. We have some good ears and could sell you the best of corn at reasonable prices, compared with other grains. If you are wanting to buy feed communicate with us—either write, telephone or telegraph.

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

FARMERS!

SPRING IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING and you will soon be turning your thoughts to that new house or barn or the spring colts, but don't overlook the protection of those new buildings or livestock against fire and lightning. Let us quote you rates for your next policy; you pay the premium in three fall payments WITHOUT INTEREST. A two cent stamp will bring you all information.

The
Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Head Office : Saskatoon, Sask.

**LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN
THIS PROVINCE**

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

CALGARY CATTLE SALE

J. M. Yardhouse is expected to judge the bulls on April 21, the day before the sale of pure-bred cattle at Calgary on April 21 to 23.

Your Questions Answered

SPECIAL NOTICE

Correspondents wishing to have questions answered in this column must give their full name and address when writing. If this information does not accompany the letter, the enquiry is not considered. The names will not be published unless so desired, but since this department is maintained for the purpose of serving our paid-up subscribers the necessity for names and addresses is obvious.

ABSENCE OF STORAGE TICKETS

Q.—I put grain in an elevator without getting the storage tickets, tho I asked for them. The elevator man is guilty of wrong doing and investigation shows considerable shortage of grain. He admits the amount of grain I put into the elevator. I agreed to sell the grain to the company without shipping it, that is, in the elevator. Can I demand payment, and if so, at current prices?

W. E.

Man.

A.—(Answer by M. N. Smith, Elevator Department, Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited.) We know it is not necessary for us to point out that it is contrary to the Grain Act for any elevator agent to accept any grain in his elevator without properly issuing a storage ticket covering each load. In view of the fact that this apparently has been done in the case in question, it seems to us that if the farmer can prove, without the shadow of a doubt, that he delivered a certain amount of grain to the elevator in question, that the Elevator Company, at their head office, as soon as the matter is brought to their attention, will immediately take steps to adjust the matter with the farmer according to the weights which he has produced.

Our reason for thinking this is, that every elevator company is desirous of keeping in the good graces of the Grain Commission, and of course would not wish for an investigation into an error on the part of one of their buyers. However, if they will not make settlement when the case is proved to them, the farmer has always the privilege of referring the matter to the Board of Grain Commissioners at Fort William, who will immediately make an investigation. We take from the letter that the farmer got no storage tickets at all.

COLLECTION OF PROMISSORY NOTE

Q.—D traded a stallion valued at \$900, gave a note for \$300, a promissory note for \$90, "payable on demand," and \$10 in cash for \$1,300 equity in a quarter section of land from C. C had bought the land under agreement of sale from B and the latter held it under a similar contract from A. B defaulted, consequently the land went back to A. D had delivered horse and above mentioned money, except the \$90 note payable on demand. The demand was made for payment, but D refused to pay same on the ground that he had been fraudulently relieved of \$1,210. In the summer of 1913 C issued a writ against D. D puts in his defence and nothing further is done. E claims to be an innocent party who has purchased said note from C and demands payment. Is the \$90 note outlawed? If not, how long a time must elapse before this can take place?

E. A.

A.—Action may be brought on a note any time within 6 years from its due date. Action having been brought, there is no limitation as to time for proceeding with action. D may if he wishes move to have action dismissed for want of prosecution, but this is not advisable as no doubt plaintiff would immediately continue action.

REGARDING GARNISHEE

Q.—I placed a garnishee on a bank. At the time the garnishee was served I have good reason to believe there was more money in bank than would cover my claim of nearly \$400. The bank claims no money was there to the party's credit. What steps can I take to find out whether or not there was money in the bank and whether it was drawn out after the garnishee had been served?

SUBSCRIBER.

Alta.

A.—Summon the bank before a judge to show cause why money should not be paid into court. You should have a lawyer attend to the matter for you.



BIG Value in our SMALL Tractor

The Grain Growers' Special Light Tractor is the coming power for the farm. Heavy enough to do the work, but does not pack the land too much. It is a three-wheeled tractor, weighing about 6,700 pounds, with 3,300 pounds on the 20 in. main drive wheel, which is 63 ins. in diameter. Two speeds, 2½ and 4 miles an hour.



The Grain Growers' Special Makes Farming a Profitable Pleasure

It has been thoroughly tested and is guaranteed to do the work of eight horses in the field. Our Patent Steering Device makes it, with the plows, an ideal one-man outfit.

Price of Light Tractor, f.o.b. Winnipeg \$ 892.50
Price of Three-Furrow Gang 147.00
Both together (with automatic steering device) 1,050.00

LUMBER
TWINE, FENC-
ING, BUGGIES
WAGONS and
all kinds of
implements

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Yorkshires

CLYDESDALES—12 head of stallions and a number of mares for sale.

SHORTHORNS—6 bulls in age from 11 to 17 months old, mostly by imported sires. Also a fine 2-year-old imported bull, a show one. Cows and heifers in calf and some with calves at foot for sale.

YORKSHIRES—1 sow due to farrow soon, also young pigs, both sexes, ready to wean; all from imported stock.

BRANCH STABLE AT THREE HILLS, ALBERTA

JOHN GRAHAM

Carberry, Man.

Golden West Balgreggan

Now offering a very choice selection of 12 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and 35 CLYDESDALE MARES, of different ages. Also a BIG SELECTION of BULLS and FEMALES of all ages from our excellent herd of SHORTHORNS, both beef and dual purpose. Prices and terms very reasonable.

We've won this year with our stock 11 Championships, 9 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 48 Firsts and 26 Seconds.

P. M. BREDT, P. O. Box 2089, Calgary, Alta. Phone M. 1003½

CLYDESDALES—SHIRES

Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quiksilver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Cyllene, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.



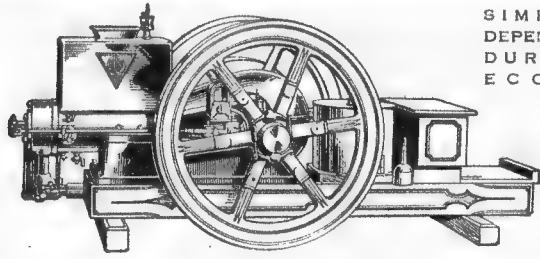
"JOINTINE"

After making a special study of the Navel and Joint Disease in Foals for thirty years, I have a successful preventive and cure, and am mailing it upon receipt of price \$3.00 per box, and **GUARANTEE SATISFACTION** or refund the money. As a general blood purifier it has no equal. Testimonials from such prominent and reliable Horse Breeders as W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.; Mm. Crownover, Hudson, Iowa; Professor H. R. Smith, of the University of Minn.; H. G. McMillan & Sons; Dan Augustin, C. B. Augustin, and many others, with circulars describing the disease and the medicine, sent free upon request.

T. B. BOWMAN Boone, Neb.

Advertisers in The Guide

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.



SIMPLICITY
DEPENDABILITY
DURABILITY
ECONOMY

Alpha Gas Engines are ideal for farm use

WHILE THE "ALPHA" IS A good engine for any purpose, it is an ideal engine for farm use, because there is no "mystery" either in its construction or operation.

IT IS SO SIMPLE THAT A boy can run it. Either gasoline or kerosene can be used, and it starts on the magneto and does not stop until you want it to.

THE "ALPHA" WORKS well and wears well. It is made from the very best material and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular.

JUST THINK OF THE WORK an "Alpha" will do for you!

SAW YOUR WOOD, CUT your fodder, grind your corn, pump your water, run your separator or your washing machine, and do it better than you can do it any other way.

IT HAS NO BATTERIES TO fuss with or get run down or out of order.

ALL AN "ALPHA" NEEDS is to give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull, and away it goes and will run as long as you want it to.

AN "ALPHA" WOULD BE A big labor-saver on your farm, and a money-maker, too.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder. Send for catalogue.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

SEEDS!

Western Rye Grass and Potatoes we offer at the following prices, f.o.b. Edmonton.

Grains

OATS—
Regenerated Banner..... 10 bushels
Early Sensation..... or more at
Garton's Abundance..... **85c.**
Garton's "22"..... per bushel
White Victory.....

BARLEY—
O.A.C. 21, per bushel..... \$1.00
Stand Well, Two Rowed, per bushel. 1.25
Guy Mayle Hull-less, per bushel. 1.25
White Hull-less and Beardless, per bushel..... \$1.50

WHEAT—
Marquis, per bushel..... \$1.60

TIMOTHY SEED—
No. 1, per 100 lbs..... \$11.00
No. 2, per 100 lbs..... 9.00
Western Rye Grass, per 100 lbs..... 10.00
Western Rye Grass mixed with a little Brome, per 100 lbs..... 8.00
Brome Grass, per 100 lbs..... 14.00

You will note that the above named varieties are a very special offer of Potatoes and Seeds. In ordering, remittance must accompany order, adding enough for containers. Bags will be included with potatoes. Seed Grain bags are 25 cents extra.

Club Orders—We solicit club orders or company orders. Write us for special prices. We would be glad to correspond with the secretary of any club of the U.F.A. or of the Grain Growers. We quote Blatchford's Calf Meal in a quantity of 500 lbs. or more at \$4.75 per 100 lbs.

Onion sets at \$11.00 per 100 lbs.

We are Agents for Planet Junior Garden Drill Machinery

We can sell, delivered in carload lots, good domestic potatoes which will make good seeds, in mixed varieties at 80c per bushel, f.o.b. cars at Edmonton.

Write us for anything you may want in Seeds, Poultry Supplies, Poultry Foods and Nursery Stock. If you have anything to offer in Timothy or Upland Hay, correspond with us; we are open to buy. We are in the market to buy a few hundred bushels of Timothy Seed and Flax Seed.

J. J. Murray & Co. Seed Merchants

153-157 Queen's Ave., opposite Civic Bldg. : EDMONTON, Alta.

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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

tions, millions in cash bounties given away for nothing, fishing, timber and mineral privileges handed out for a song and a dance, and to crown all, a few manufacturers permitted to bleed the entire nation for countless millions under the name of protection. It must be evident to all that reforms are necessary. The middlemen must go. As none of the old parties will listen to the demand of the farmers, we must form our own party and nominate our own men and do it now.

T. K. ROGNE.

Mellit, Alta.

REGARDING CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of March 31 there appears a leading article under the above heading, criticising another leading article which the Neepawa Register had recently published. I consider that your criticism is an inexcusable departure from the high standard of impartiality and clearheadedness which The Guide has so long represented. The article which you criticise and from which you quote appears to be an honest, if somewhat exaggerated, expression of opinion, whilst your criticism thereof has all the stamp of bias. I submit that it is not true that a simple, inexpensive system of making co-operative distribution of profits for the grain trade has not been devised. I have reason to believe that why such a system is not put into operation is because a majority of the boards of directors of the Western farmers' grain trading companies are not genuinely anxious for such distribution, and because a majority of the shareholders are not sufficiently well informed with regard to co-operation to impress a mandate on their directors.

As far as the Grain Growers' Grain Company is concerned, there is also the complication which exists by reason of so many of its shareholders being shareholders and patrons of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, such complication in itself being a violation of the co-operative principle and sufficient to call forth the strictures of the Neepawa Register.

The Saskatchewan Company is now paying its shareholders over 48 per cent. per annum on their paid up capital, irrespective of their being patrons, so the man who takes his grain to his friend the private trader gets an equal dividend with his neighbor who refuses 5 cents a bushel more and goes to the farmers' elevator. That the majority are loyal is proof that the farmers are desirous of true co-operation and would hail with enthusiasm a reversion of their leaders' policy of truckling to the methods of the enemy.

I warn the editor of the Neepawa Register against dissipating his genius in trying to simplify the elaborate system of accounting which makes so convenient an impediment to the adoption of co-operation in the grain trade. Unless his paper has a very wide circulation and an influential position it will not produce even an echo in the capitalist structure which confines the trading enterprises of the farmers of the West.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Lloydminster, Sask.

Note.—The facts are as we gave them in the article mentioned by Mr. Campbell. The charge that the men at the head of these farmers' companies are not favorable to co-operative distribution of profits is groundless. The greatest trouble with all farmers' organizations has always been that they have too many in their own ranks anxious to tear down rather than help to build up. Criticism to be of any service should offer a remedy—unless it is merely for the purpose to making trouble.—Editor.

FOR THE PARTY FUNDS

"... at a time when so many Canadians are making sacrifices, and 20,000 of our sons are pledging their lives, it may be, some place in the blood-soaked swamps of Flanders, to see the grafters and the jobbers and the patronage-hunters concerned only with what they can steal for themselves and the reptile fund of their party! The auditor-general is the only check. Thank God we have an honest auditor-general, or they would steal the mace off the table and the carpet off the floor of this house!"

—J. H. Sinclair, M.P., in Parliament.

GOOD SEED POTATOES

Unfair and deliberately untrue reports have been widely circulated throughout the western provinces concerning the use for seed of New Brunswick and other maritime provinces' potatoes. This rumor appears to have originated from certain potato dealers who misrepresented and exaggerated the true condition of affairs in order to exclude the maritime provinces from competing with other provinces in the seed potato markets. The fact is that the Dominion government has recently inaugurated a potato inspection service in the maritime provinces, which provides for the inspection and certification of all potatoes shipped outside the lower provinces. Any seed merchant, farmer, or other person who desires to secure seed stock from the maritime provinces has simply to indicate when ordering same that he requires "First Grade" potatoes.

This grade is sold only in sealed containers with a federal government label attached to each container, certifying that such potatoes were: (1) Grown on land free from infection with diseases specified under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act; (2) From clean seed; (3) Have not been in contact with any source of infection; (4) Are carried in containers which have not previously held potatoes, were inspected by a plant disease inspector of the Dominion of Canada, and are believed by him to be free from insect pests and plant diseases. The label attached is of green color, and has printed thereon in prominent type "First Grade Potatoes." The inspectors, in addition, cause all bruised and undersized potatoes to be removed.

From this statement of the true facts it will be seen that potatoes thus certified will be of superior quality. There is absolutely no foundation for the alarming rumors. New Brunswick potatoes are perfectly safe for seed purposes.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS

So great has been the demand for bulletins, pamphlets, records and reports upon the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa as a result of the "Patriotism and Production" movement, that it has been found impossible to comply with all the applications as promptly as could be desired, according to information received from the department. Of some of the bulletins the supply has been exhausted and no time has been afforded for reprinting, while of others the quantity asked for individually has been such that instant compliance would mean many applicants might have to go without. This has meant extra correspondence and consequent delay. The situation is, of course, satisfactory as indicating the success of the campaign, and the widespread interest created, but the inability to respond on the instant with the multitude of applications is greatly regretted. As fast as possible the requests will be attended to, but in the meantime there will have to be reprinting and in cases revising.

TILE DRAINING SUCCESSFUL

During the past two years considerable work in tile draining has been done at the Manitoba Agricultural College farm just south of Winnipeg, for the purpose of determining the extent to which it would be profitable for the farmers of the Red River Valley to tile-drain their farms. So far the results have been satisfactory. It has been interesting to note that for the two years since the tile has been laid, some of the drains have begun to discharge in both years between March 15 and 17, thus indicating that tile drains will be a material aid in removing surplus water from the soil early in the spring.

On March 23 of this year six out of eight main drains were discharging. The rate of discharge from three was measured and the following results obtained:

Main 'A' was discharging .21 gallons per second, or 2,803 cubic feet in 24 hours.

Main 'J' was discharging .34 gallons per second, or 4,690 cubic feet in 24 hours.

Main 'E' was discharging .62 gallons per second, or 8,572 cubic feet in 24 hours.

If this water had not been removed, it would have caused the soil to become puddled and remain cold and late. Poor drainage is one of the chief causes of the late seeding and low crop yields which often occur in certain localities in the Red River Valley.

FOR 1385 BOTH

ALBERTA INCUBATOR 140 BROODER SIZE

DUTY AND FREIGHT PAID

POULTRY PAYS WELL

by using our famous Canada Pioneer hatchery of 10 years experience. No risk, sure, simple, a child can operate successfully.

Our Factory Prices Save You Half.

Specially adapted for Canada climate, heavy double walls, Redwood natural color, dead air space, asbestos lined Copper Tank, self-regulating safety lamp all complete set up ready to use. **15 YEAR GUARANTEE-TWO HATCH TRIAL.**


Write for free catalog. Read the facts. Then compare. Investigate, you will decide "Alberta".

Alberta Incubator Company, Box #43, Mankato, Minnesota

WE SHIP QUICK, FROM WINNIPEG WAREHOUSE

CABINET INCUBATORS

SAVE LOSSES!



PURE HOT WATER HEAT

Guaranteed 15 Years

WE WANT 10,000

Interested Farmers and Poultrymen to send us their name and address for the most up-to-date catalog about incubators, brooding equipment and poultry supplies. It tells how to be successful with poultry, gives detailed information about incubators and poultry. It's sent absolutely free to you, if you will write us. We also send full details of our 1915 Hatching Contest, \$200.00 in cash prizes divided among the winners. Write today.

The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

595 Erin St., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below

	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small)	14c
Young Roosters	12c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys	13-15c
Geese	12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.

91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Your Live Poultry and Produce

will obtain better results by shipping to us. Quotations guaranteed till 21st April.

Hens, large or small	14c
Hens, extra heavy	15c
Ducks	14c
Turkeys	12 to 14c
Spring Roosters	13c

Cooks supplied free, F.O.B. Winnipeg

We also handle eggs, butter and beef hides. Highest market prices guaranteed, with prompt returns on receipt of goods.

References: Bank of British North America, Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg

NATIONAL POULTRY CO.

389 Pritchard Ave. Winnipeg

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg.

CASES FURNISHED

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.

James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Life of Lord Strathcona

Continued from Page 7

ply with their wishes on the question of a charter for the Pacific railway; and, also, that they would do their utmost to wreck every government refusing to give them all they wanted."

The concise possible recital of only the main points in the long story of the origin and growth of the Canadian Pacific Railway Corporation, and of Donald A. Smith's connection therewith, and the part he played in the promotion and development of that great undertaking, so far as these things are matters of public knowledge, would cover many pages of The Grain Growers' Guide. But before coming to the chartering of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1881 by the Dominion Parliament, under the government of Sir John Macdonald, whose party, with the carefully covered assistance of Donald A. Smith and his associates, carried the general elections of 1878 and entered upon an eighteen years' tenure of power, it is necessary to turn our attention to the future Lord Strathcona's achievements in the field of railway "high finance" across the international boundary line.

In March, 1857, the Congress of the United States had granted to Minnesota, which was not yet a state, but only a territory, a vast area of public lands to be used to encourage the building of railroads. In the same month the Territorial Legislature chartered the Minnesota and Pacific railway, granting it all the odd-numbered sections within ten miles on both sides of the line. Many transformations and many changes of name ensued, companies following one another in rapid succession, in the course of which five different issues of bonds were unloaded upon Dutch investors. The last company in possession of the franchise ceased to pay any interest in 1872.

Then the courts stepped in and appointed a receiver, with authority to complete the line to a certain point in the valley of the Red River, in order to acquire a clear title to all the available land grant. Donald A. Smith, at a time when on account of Premier MacKenzie's attitude he had all but abandoned the Canadian Pacific project, conceived the idea of making a deal with the receiver for the continuation of the Minnesota railway to the Manitoba boundary; and then of getting a charter at Ottawa to build a line connecting it with Winnipeg. But what was done was something on a vastly larger scale. Smith, James J. Hill, George Stephen (a cousin of Smith's, who afterwards became Lord Mountstephen) and Norman Kittson, formed a syndicate which, with money advanced by the Bank of Montreal, of which Donald A. Smith and George Stephen were directors, bought out the Dutch bondholders, after manipulations which amounted to squeezing them out for a mere fraction of the value of their holdings. The Syndicate became incorporated as the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, issued \$15,000,000 paid-up stock to themselves, for which they did not pay a dollar. Thus Donald A. Smith and his associates came into possession of 565 miles of completed and perfectly equipped railway, with 2,580,660 acres of as fine wheat land as any in the world along the railway; and for this they did not pay a dollar of their own money. At that time it was not illegal for directors of a bank to use the money of the bank as Donald A. Smith and his cousin used the funds of the Bank of Montreal in that deal. A few years later it was made illegal for bank directors to do anything of the sort.

The official records of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in the twenty-seven years succeeding that deal, Donald A. Smith, James J. Hill and their associates divided among themselves interest-bearing securities amounting to the colossal total of \$413,000,000, as the result of paying to Dutch bondholders \$6,000,000 borrowed from the Bank of Montreal by Smith and Stephen, directors of that bank, and repaid by a new issue of bonds. The properties they secured included a vast area of the most valuable iron ore country on this continent, in Mesaba county, Minnesota, from which the United States Steel Corporation takes ore on a perpetual contract.

To be Concluded next week

TO PROTECT YOU FROM UNFAIR COMPETITION

Do You Know When
A CASE PLOW
is NOT
A CASE PLOW

THE above conundrum is not asked idly or for the purpose of causing confusion, but to bring out straight from the shoulder facts—for YOUR protection as well as ours.

We have a suit now pending against the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wisconsin, to recover damages for unfair competition in the use of the name "CASE" on plows, and for an injunction preventing such use. Notwithstanding the pendency of this suit the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company continues to advertise for sale "CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows."

The family and heirs of J. I. Case have no interest, financial or otherwise, in the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. They own and operate the J. I. Case Plow Works.

Recently the following appeared in their advertisement which you may have seen: "Learn why we lead—Case has led all other manufacturers of tractors and farm power

machinery for more than 70 years. Send us your name for free tractor gang plow information. Learn why CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows have won where others failed."

DON'T BE MISLED

There are two misleading inferences to be drawn from this ad, one that they have been in the plow business more than 70 years, the other that in sending for catalog, you would be getting information about a Genuine Case Tractor Gang Plow.

Straight From The Shoulder Facts

On June 9, 1913, the President of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company testified as follows:

"Question: When, if at all, did the Threshing Machine Company first manufacture a plow?

Answer: They never manufactured a plow.

Question: From whom are they now getting plows?

Answer: From Sattley."

Notwithstanding the above testimony, they are advertising those Sattley Plows as "CASE-RACINE" when as a matter of fact:

They were not made by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company!

Were not made in Racine! Are part of a stock of plows which were formerly called "CASE-SATTLEY"

Made by a concern in Springfield, Illinois!

(Which concern is now in process of liquidation or reorganization).

What do you think of that for high merchandise finance?

We were the pioneers in this country in Engine Gang Plow building, having built our first Engine Gang in 1890—25 years ago.

At the time the family and heirs of J. I. Case sold their interest in the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, they did not sell, nor did the purchaser buy, the rights to the CASE or J. I. CASE name on plows.

We feel that in taking the public into our confidence and presenting the facts

which we stand ready to verify, our interests are mutual. You should not be misled. We do not want you to be and you will not be if you see that the "Plow in Hand" trade mark is on every CASE PLOW or tillage tool which you buy.

If you have bought a Sattley Plow, thinking it was a Case, write us about it.



J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS - RACINE, WIS.

Beautiful Walls For Your Home

Sanitary, Fire-Proof, Inexpensive

Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS 797 Notre Dame Avenue • Tel. Carry 1450-1451 WINNIPEG

Save Freight and Time—Buy Direct



12 inch \$2.10
13 and 14 inch \$2.35
15 and 16 inch \$2.60

Written Guarantee on each Plow Share

We have Shares to fit any make of plow in Western Canada

Write for Catalogue

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT SUPPLY CO.

1762 OSLER STREET, REGINA, SASK.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

POULTRY

GET MY WAR PRICES ON BABY CHICKS
before ordering elsewhere. Robt. Wilson, Lorne,
B.C. 10-19

PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—
Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15; \$6.00 for 45.
Joe G. Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 12-5

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red and Brown Leghorn eggs for setting, one
dollar for fifteen. D. C. Tschache, Corinne,
Sask. 12-3

ENGLISH BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns (Barron's Strain); Buff Orping-
tons, good stock eggs, fifteen \$1.50; fifty \$4.00;
hundred \$7.00. E. W. Anderson, Fleming,
Sask. 12-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER-
ELS** and females; Rose Comb White Wyandotte
cockerels; eggs from either, \$2.00. Wm. S.
Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 13-4

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS AND
eggs; laying strain of prize winners; circular.
Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont. 13-3

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN
Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, and Barred Rocks;
\$1.00 per setting; get good foundation stock
at a reasonable price. William Sharpe, 335
Enniskillen Ave., West Kildonan, Man. 14-3

EGGS

BUFF ORPINGTONS—FOR SALE, EGGS FOR
hatching from choice birds, \$2.00 per setting;
two settings, \$3.00; \$8.00 per hundred. Mrs.
H. H. Horner, Box 32, Creelman, Sask. 13-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED BARRED
Rocks, R. C. White Wyandottes and Indian
Runner ducks, \$2.00 per setting of 15; Mam-
moth Bronze turkey eggs, 30 cents each. Rev.
W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 13-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—LARGE HENS
mated with prize winning cocks at recent
Winnipeg Poultry Show; eggs, \$2.00 per 15;
reduction on incubator lots. A. Gayton,
Manitou, Man. 14-2

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—THE BLUE
ringlet kind; noted layers; \$1.75 per fifteen.
C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 14-6

HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB BROWN
Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100; Rose
Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Wyand-
ottes; Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00
per 15. Alfred Averill, Clawwilliam, Man. 14-4

BRED TO LAY QUEEN QUALITY—THESE
are the Barred Rocks that are producers; eggs,
\$3.00 per 15. G. Wood, Holland, Man. 15-2

TOM BARRON'S 200 EGGS SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns; winners world's egg laying
contest, Missouri, 1914; pullets lay at four and
half months; also Rhode Island Reds, Single
Comb, eggs \$1.50 per setting up. Laymany
Poultry Farm, Box L, Headingly, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCKS—MY ROCK HENS IN 1914
made an average of 149 eggs each; pens headed
by exhibition cocks from heavy laying strains;
eggs, \$2.50 for fifteen. William LaChapelle,
McTaggart, Sask. 14-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—MAR-
tin's strain—eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.
W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 15-2

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCH-
ing; hens bred to lay; pens headed by cockerels
from the famous F. J. G. McArthur stock, \$2.00
per 15. A. B. Klombies, Lashburn, Sask. 15-2

BUFF WYANDOTTES—WINNERS EVERY-
where; eggs, \$2.00 per 15; cockerels and 25 hens
for sale. W. Fyfe, North Battleford. 15-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS
from heavy laying strain, 15 for \$1.50; \$7.00
per 100. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 15-2

EGGS TESTING 90 TO 100 PER CENT. FROM
large, vigorous Single Comb White Leghorns,
\$1.50 for fifteen; \$9.00 per hundred. A. D.
Miller, 399 88th Ave., Edmonton. 15-2

R. C. RHODE ISLAND EGGS FOR HATCHING,
\$2.00 for 15; I have a choice breeding pen this
year. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Shebo, Sask. 15-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS AT \$1.50 PER
setting of fifteen. Maud Crosier, Summerberry,
Sask. 15-2

TOM BARRON'S FAMOUS EGG-LAYING
strain White Wyandottes, imported direct
from his extra special pens; settings, \$3.00 for
15. Beulah farm stock mated with Tom Barron
cockerels, \$2.00 for 15. Write for catalogue.
Neil McMurphy, King, Ont. 15-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red eggs for setting, \$1.00 for 15. S. J. W.
Taylor, Bredenbury, Sask. 15-3

ROBERT WOODCOCK, MINNEDOSA, MAN.—
Breeder of prize winning Buff Orpingtons, true
to color and type; Indian runner ducks, fawn
and white; eggs, \$1.25 a setting; \$7.00 a 100,
by express. 15-3

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, \$1.25; PRIZE
winning stock. Frank Roland, Sanford, Man. 15-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$2.50
per 10. Mrs. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 15-2

BARRED ROCKS—LAYING STRAIN SET-
tings \$2.00; express paid. Balmossie Farms,
Hafford, Sask. 15-3

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

EGGS

EGGS—RECORD EGG PRODUCING STOCK.
White Wyandottes, Leghorns; free delivery;
settings, \$1.50. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg,
Sask. 8-10

EGGS FOR HATCHING — BRED-TO-LAY
Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$3.00 per 15; Mam-
moth Pekin duck eggs, \$2.50 per 10; few ducks
and drakes, \$2.00; exhibition R. C. Brown
Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. G. R. Bateman,
Wolsley, Sask. 12-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—\$1.00
per dozen. Mrs. John Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 13-3

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red eggs for hatching, from good laying, prize
stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Nutana, Sask. 13-6

"THEY LAY BECAUSE THEY ARE BRED
that way"—Our Barred Rocks are bred from
America's leading strains; eggs \$2.00 for 15.
Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 13-5

FARM RAISED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Exclusively—Eggs, fifteen, \$3.00; thirty, \$5.00;
circular free. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 14-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED
Buff Orpingtons; farm bred and raised; extra
special laying strain; active and healthy; at
Brandon Poultry show, 1915—three seconds,
two thirds and two fourths; \$1.50, \$3.00 and
\$5.00 per setting of 15. Charlie Giffard, St.
George Farm, Bossevain, Man. 15-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE SETTING, \$2.00;
three settings, \$5.00; from large well marked
birds; New York and Boston winning blood.
J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man. 13-4

PURE BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM PRIZE
winning stock, \$2.00 per setting of 15. Wm.
Gieselman, Bladworth, Sask. 15-3

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, \$1.00; MAM-
moth Bronze turkeys, 9, \$1.50; Rose Combed
R. I. Reds, 15, \$1.00; best pure bred stock.
C. A. Thompson, Rouleau, Sask. 15-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—
\$1.25 for 15. Wm. Densmore, Innisfree, Alta. 15-3

EGGS FROM A.I. UTILITY BARRED ROCKS,
\$1.50 per 15; larger orders, 25% off. J. C.
McDermot, Hazelridge, Man. 15-2

EGGS

BARRED ROCKS — SPLENDID LAYING
strain; eggs, \$2.50 setting; 2 settings, \$4.00.
R. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 13-10

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dottes; good laying strain; eggs, \$1.50 setting
of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 13-4

HIGH CLASS HEAVY LAYING WHITE OR-
pingtons—Kellerstrass trap-nest strain; best
winter layers; eggs \$2.00 per fifteen; fertility
and satisfaction guaranteed. A. Hersberger,
Milden, Sask. 13-10

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED
S. C. R. I. Reds and Rose Comb Brown Leg-
horns, \$2.00 per 15; prize winners. Andrew
Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 14-5

PURE BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM THIS
choice laying strain, \$1.25 per 15; \$4.00 per
50; \$7.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim,
Sask. 14-5

EGGS FROM IMPORTED IMPERIAL BAR-
red Rocks, \$1.25 per 15. Grand strain.
Elmer Hall, Jennings, Alta. 13-10

FOR WINTER EGGS—S. C. BROWN LEG-
horns, hardy northern stock, bred to lay;
dollar per setting. O. F. Young, Port
Arthur, Ont. 14-2

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BUFF ORPING-
tons, \$1.25 setting 15; \$6.00 per hundred. T.
E. Helem, Medora, Man. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, "MARTIN STRAIN,"
and Runner duck eggs for hatching. A. S.
Doyle, Carman, Man. 14-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING—ROSE COMB WHITE
and Brown Leghorns, also S. C. Buff Orpingtons,
at \$1.25 per setting; \$5.00 per 100. We are
headquarters for pure bred stock. The Great
West Poultry Farm, Medora, Man. 15-3

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—ONE THOUSAND BUSH-
els Wee Macgregor; absolutely pure stock;
write for prices. Amos Davidson, Sperling, Man. 15-3

GOOD COOKING SEED POTATOES FOR
sale; write for prices. F. Hopcraft, R. R. No. 1,
Winnipeg. 15-3

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN
—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales
Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 36t

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR PARTICU-
lars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31t

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS—
Also home bred two-year-old and yearling
stallions. Spencer Pearce, East End, Sask. 13-4

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-
tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in
want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on
hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade.
Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer,
Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E.
Calgary. 111t

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CLYDESDALE STALLION,
"Earl of Burnside" [9128]; six years old. D.
Gilmour, Tuxford, Sask. 13-3

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-
ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale

HEREFORDS—BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS —
Write or call. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31t

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT,
"Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta. 13-4

RED POLLED CATTLE—BULLS AND HEIFERS
for immediate sale; the dual-purpose cow for
the farmer; they milk well and make choice
beef. W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man. 8-14

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEINS—COWS, HEIFERS
and bull calves; all calves sired by Maple Grove
King Hengerveld. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 13-4

TWO ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE—FROM 15
to 18 months old. R. Curran and Sons, Emer-
son, Man. 14-2

RED POLLED BULL CALVES FOR SALE—
Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 14-5

FIRST PRIZE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL,
19 months, \$150. Riverside Farm, East River-
side, Kings Co., N. B. 14-2

HOLSTEINS—BULLS READY FOR SERVICE;
heifers, and cows with calf at foot. D. B. Howell,
Langenburg, Sask. 15-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

SIX CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, TWO,
three and four years; prices and terms
attractive. Ten Shorthorn Bulls, two years
and under. Yorkshire Sows, to farrow in
May. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. Car-
man and Roland stations. 15-3

BIG OFFERINGS AT ORCHARD FARM—
20 Shorthorn bulls, including eight 2-year-olds
12 heifers, rising 3 years; 5 Clydesdale stallions;
25 Yorkshire sows; 25 grade heifers. J. Bous-
field, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 61t

SITUATIONS VACANT

MANAGER WANTED—LITHE SEX, ONE
in every Canadian city, to control sale of
new money making clothes washing crystal.
Clothes washing ideas revolutionized; posi-
tively abolishes rubbing, washboards, wash-
ing machines. Appoint your own agents,
own your business; big profits; exclusive
territory given. Capable men and women
can make \$50 per week. Answer today.
Western Utilities Co., 208 Donalds Block,
Winnipeg, Man. 14-3

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-
rooms for us at their own homes. From \$15
per week upwards can be made by using small
waste space in cellar, sheds, yards, or gardens.
We furnish full instructions. Illustrated book-
let sent free on request. Address: Montreal
Supply Co., Montreal, Can. 12-6

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED A JOB TRAVELLING A STALLION—
Fifteen years' experience. Joe Hyslop, Mini-
tonas, Man. 14-2

WANTED SITUATION—GAS TRACTOR EN-
gineer; experienced in engineering and farming;
satisfaction guaranteed; I. H. C. a specialty.
Chas. G. Bademan, Saltcoats, Sask. 15-3

AGENTS WANTED

AMAZING INVENTION—ENTIRELY NEW
lamp burner; changes any coal oil lamp into
powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless; Quebec
agent sold 72 one day; profit fifteen dollars;
sample; valuable proposition, postpaid 35 cents.
Great White Light Co., Maple, Ont., Dept. F. 15-3

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF
Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46t

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-
dosa, Man. 53t

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER
and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 15-3

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-
risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. True-
man, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504
Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg.
P.O. Box 158, Telephone Oarrry 4782

Wanted—A Man!

These three words have played an important part in the lives of all of us at some period of our existence. We have either been seeking a job or have been in need of a man to fill one. Perhaps as yet you have not paid much heed to the labor situation now confronting you. Indications strongly point to a scarcity of "Farm Help" this year. The probability is you will require more help this season than in bygone years. Increased area and more intense cultivation accounts for it. Then, too, you must not forget the war has drained and is constantly draining the country of men. Don't depend on the East this year for the usual heavy rush of men; far better get busy now and prepare yourself for emergencies.

The Guide goes into the homes of over 34,000 families. The type of man you want is one who has been born and raised on the farm. If you want a man to run your outfit—either steam or gasoline—a man to drive a team and do general farm work, a stockman, a dairyman, or a man for any other particular job, The Guide will bring that man to your door.

To the Man Looking for a Job

If you are an experienced man and want a job or desire a change, The Guide will find a position for you in quick time. Simply state the kind of job you need, experience, wages, and give your address. Our rate for "Situations Vacant" and "Situations Wanted" is only 4 cents per word per insertion. Just write your ad., count the words and send it along for two or three insertions with sufficient money to cover. Make your money order or postal note payable to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - Winnipeg

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

FINE, WELL RIPENED, HOME GROWN
Timothy seed for sale, which I specialize growing,
\$8.50 per hundred sacked; 9 cents in lots less
than 100 lb. orders; sample furnished. Jno.
McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 4-12

WESTERN RYE GRASS AND TIMOTHY
seed for sale; government tested and graded;
Rye Grass, 9c.; Timothy, 8c. per pound; orders
less than 100 pounds, sacks extra. T. W.
Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 7-10

ALFALFA SEED—ALBERTA GROWN; GRIMM
and Baltic; the hardiest strains; samples and
prices on request. Canadian Wheat Lands
Ltd., Lewis Welsford, manager, Suffield, Alta.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN FOR SALE
also Seed Potatoes. D. B. Howell, Langenburg,
Sask. 10-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE — THOROUGHLY
cleaned Banner oats and Marquis wheat seed
for sale. The Noble Foundation, Limited,
Nobleford, Alta. 18U

8,000 LBS. PURE TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—
9 cents sacked. W. J. Baycroft, Innisfail, Alta.

RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—7c PER LB.,
bags free. Apply: W. H. Busby, Box 127,
Reston, Man. 14-3

WHILE IT LASTS—PURE CLEAN TIMOTHY
seed at 8c per pound, bags included; act at
once. H. A. Roan, Brooking, Sask. 14-3

BROME GRASS—GOOD CLEAN SEED, 10c
per lb. Robert Greenley, Coulterville, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—
Good, clean, heavy seed, 8 cents a pound or
\$70.00 per thousand, sacks free; samples on
request. F. G. Burns, Heward, Sask., Box 74.

TIMOTHY SEED—8c PER POUND, BAGGED.
T. Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 14-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—
Good, clean, heavy seed, 8c per lb.; cash with
order; sample on request; bags free. P. Matt-
son, Midale, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—THIRTY THOUSAND BUSHELS
of feed oats at 80 cents f.o.b. Stornaway on
C.N.R.; also one car seed test 70 per cent.
germination. Address: Jesse Hill, Yorkton,
Sask. 14-2

FOR QUICK SALE—500 BUSHELS DOW'S
selected Banner oats, unequalled strain; official
test 99% germination, \$1.00 a bushel, sacks
free. Dow Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—DOMINION
Seed Laboratory test; uncleaned 84%, 8c lb.,
sacks free, f.o.b. Carievale, Sask. G. H. Mann,
Burnside Farm, Elmore, Sask. 15-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS—GOOD HEAVY SEED
at \$7.50 per hundred; guaranteed free of noxious
weed seeds. L. Merritt, Stoughton, Sask. 15-6

SEED BARLEY—WE HAVE 90 BUSHELS OF
two-rowed barley; a fine sample, \$1.00 per
bushel, f.o.b. Millet, in cotton bags. M. J.
Howes and Sons, Millet, Alta.

FARM LANDS, ETC.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS — MILLION
acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states;
official 112 page book describes every acre in
every county; how secured free; new laws, lists,
etc. Price 25c postpaid. Also maps, soil
guides, complete information. Webb Pub.
Co., (Dept. 75) St. Paul, Minn. 12-6

MUST HAVE CASH—OFFERS INVITED FOR
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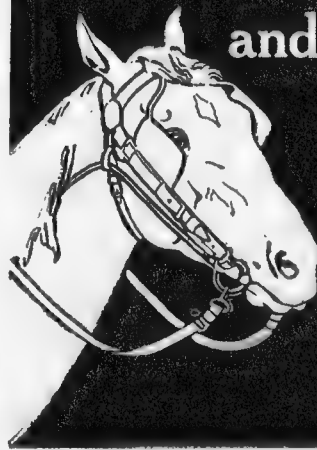
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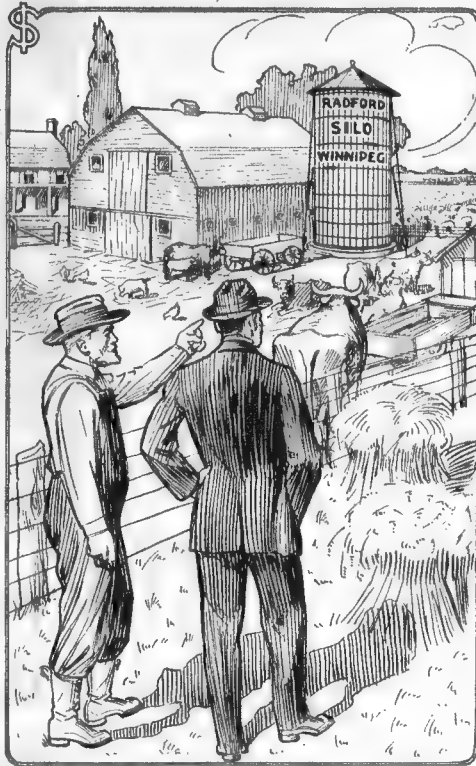
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Municipal School Gardens

Continued from Page 10

of these eight schools formed themselves into an organization and held a meeting once a month. Each teacher in turn entertained the other seven, and some of these evenings were of a social nature with a business meeting at the close to talk over their work. In two instances they were in the form of public concerts, at which lunch was served, with a business meeting following. Each of these school teachers had a plot of ground for each child, in which was planted a series of vegetables previously decided upon. The plots were not uniform in size and in some instances, where there was no land available in the schoolyard, the plots were at the homes of the children, but were under the supervision of the teacher.

The school boards in each of these districts appropriated an amount of \$10.00 that was expended in a series of prizes.

The prizes were given for the best individual garden, plot, the best exhibit of produce and the best collection of noxious weeds, and were awarded by judges appointed by the teacher.

After these prizes had been awarded, the municipality undertook to appropriate

an amount equal to the total contributions of the various school districts. On September 25 a municipal school fair was held at which were exhibited all of the exhibits that had won prizes in the various school competitions and an exhibit from each school district as a whole made up from the entire produce of that district. There was also a contest held in the identification of noxious weeds and noxious weed seeds. Fifty dollars was distributed in prizes to the children, three bronze shields were given to as many school districts for highest scores on individual items, and a silver cup, purchased by public contributions, was awarded to the school having the highest total score.

Plans for this Year

The work for 1915 is outlined as follows: Each school is to provide a plot of land about an acre in extent, to be divided into four quarter acre tracts. One quarter of this amount will be seeded to registered seed wheat in small individual plots, one quarter to registered oats, and one quarter to pure seed potatoes, leaving one quarter of an acre to be divided up into small individual plots for flowers and garden vegetables.

Thus each child will have a small plot of wheat, oats, potatoes and a miniature garden. As nearly as possible all plots will be of a uniform size and will be seeded under similar conditions. Upon maturity a standing competition will be held as to the worth of the individual plots and as to the worth of the entire acre.

School prizes will be awarded for the best individual plots, best yields and best exhibits of produce. Score will be kept as to the standing gardens to be used later at the school fair.

The harvesting and threshing will be done by the children. Of the grain threshed, the child will be given a fourth of the amount, one-fourth will become the property of the district, and a half will, after being exhibited at the fair, be sold at public auction and the money will go towards forming a fund to carry on the work.

New bronze shields will be awarded to the schools having highest individual scores and the silver trophy go to the school having the highest total score. Prizes will be awarded to the children, as in 1914.

By the sale of this limited amount of registered seed grain under these circumstances, in the course of a few years the quality of the grain throughout the district will be materially improved and the district as a whole receive added impetus to better work thru the work the children have undertaken.

In any business or profession, the most successful man is not, necessarily, the one that amasses greatest wealth

or gains greatest honor; it is the man that can take greatest joy in his work and can accomplish for the sake of accomplishment as well as for any reward that his ability may claim. Farming will never become a profession until men learn to understand and to enjoy their work. It will never become a profession until it is recognized and respected as such. And that respect will never be attained unless the coming generation is taught to understand the value and the beauty of it.

A Contrast of Two Careers

JOHN BRIGHT

Concluded from Last Week

It is impossible within the limits of this article to do more than merely touch upon the Anti-Corn Law agitation, to say nothing of the other great campaigns for right and justice which make up the story of John Bright's career. The crowning mass meeting of that agitation was held in Covent Garden Opera House on December 19, 1845, "a meeting such as London had never before seen." Bright closed his speech with these words:

Plain Speaking

"Abroad, the history of our country is the history of war and rapine; at home, of debt, taxes, and rapine, too. No sooner was the country freed from the horrible contest which was so long carried on with the powers of Europe than this law, by the legislation of the ruling class, who have had unlimited sway in parliament, was enacted—far more hostile to British interests than any combination of foreign powers has ever proved. We find them legislating corruptly. They pray daily in parliament that in their legislation they may discard all private ends and partial affections, and after prayers they sit down to make a law for the purpose of extorting from all the consumers of food a higher price than it is worth, that the extra price may find its way into the pockets of the very men by whom this infamous law is sustained. If our forefathers, two hundred years ago, refused to be the bondmen of a king, shall we be the born thralls of an aristocracy like ours? Shall we, who struck the lion down—shall we pay the wolf homage? Or shall we not by a manly and united expression of public opinion, at once, and for ever, put an end to this giant wrong?"

The Fight Won

The fight was won. Men on both sides in parliament saw that the Corn Laws had to be repealed. The great object of most of them, on both sides, was to get the League out of the way, so that the good old game of Whig and

Tory politics could be resumed. And so, on the famous night of June 25, 1846, the bill repealing the Corn Laws passed the House of Lords, and the end of protectionism in Great Britain had begun, the Corn Law being the keystone of the whole protective system. Great Britain entered at once upon an era of progress.

But before many years had passed Bright and Cobden were being caricatured and vilified. They were abused in great public halls that had resounded with the thunders of the Anti-Corn Law League. Bright was burned in effigy as a "Russian." They opposed the Crimean war, and, as Mr. Trevelyan writes, "to attack the wisdom and justice of a popular war, while it is still in progress, requires more courage than any other act in a political society that has outgrown the assassin's dagger and the executioner's block." It is plain now that the Crimean war was a ghastly blunder; Lord Salisbury, in one of his most cynical sayings, remarked that in backing Turkey against Russia, "we put our money on the wrong horse." The thunders of the British and French fleets against the Dardanelles forts this year have been saying the same thing.

No more honorable part of the record of Bright's career is that which has to do with his course during the Civil war in the United States in advocating the cause of the North in Great Britain. By no one was the immense value of this work of Bright's better appreciated than by Abraham Lincoln. In this article there is room only for a passing mention of the agitation for franchise extension, which Bright (as noted earlier in this article) carried to so successful a conclusion. In one of his great speeches in that campaign, delivered at Birmingham, in December, 1865, he said:

Above the Level of Party

"I speak not the language of party. I feel myself above the level of party, I speak, as I have endeavored to speak, on behalf of the unfranchised, the almost voiceless millions of my countrymen. Their claim is just, and it is constitutional. It will be heard. It cannot be rejected. To the outward eye, monarchs and parliaments seem to rule with an absolute and unquestioned sway, but—and I quote the words which one of the old Puritan poets has left us—'There is on earth a yet auguster thing, Veiled tho it be, than parliament or King.' That auguster thing is the tribunal which God has set up in the consciences of men. It is before that tribunal that I am now permitted humbly to plead, and there is something in my heart—a small, but exultant voice—which tells me I shall not plead in vain."

That was a characteristic utterance of the great man who, after his life of noble service, sleeps now in a grave by the side of the little Quaker meeting house in Rochdale, in which he worshipped as a child, "in silence broken sometimes by the sound of workmen's steps up the steep flagged street," writes his biographer. His grave is thus "among his own people." And his name is among the greatest in the history of the British race. "John Bright would have been a worthy comrade of John Hampden, John Selden and John Pym," said John Morley, at the unveiling of the statue of Bright in Rochdale in 1891. "He had the very spirit of the Puritan leaders. He had their brave and honest heart, their manly hatred of oppression, of bad laws, and of bad government; and besides that, it was true of Bright, as was said of John Pym, that he had the civic temper and the habit of looking for wisdom as the result of common debate."

Don't be afraid to give your team a good cleaning down with curry comb and brush each night after work. The horses need this and appreciate it just as much as a normal man does a good wash. Be kind and gentle to your horses always. See that each one has his gallon of oats three times a day and see that each has the chance to eat all his allowance. Tie your horses up short. Don't have a halter shank so long that the horse can reach over into his team mate's oat box or over into the next stall. As soon as the first approach of a sore appears on the shoulder attend to it. Alter the draft, make a hole in sweat pad, fix up an old sock or devise some other way to keep the collar from rubbing on the sore spot.



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USING ODDS AND ENDS OF MEAT

In these days meats are about the most expensive items on our bill of fare, and to live within bounds one must utilize every scrap, combining them with other material to make a nice breakfast or supper dish, or even get an extra dinner from the combination.

I have frequently been in houses where the bones from a roast, the carcass of a fowl or the bones and tough ends of steak were thrown out as useless. To me these often make a more tasty dish than the original roast fowl or steak. The bones from a roast may be put on the stove in some cold water, and allowed to simmer for an hour or so, add some vegetables cut in small pieces, and later a little rice and one has a most delicious soup.

The chicken carcass added to a meat and vegetable stew gives it a fine flavor.

The steak bones and tough ends will not recognize themselves done up in the following way. Add a little water to the bones and meat, and, if you have it, a bit of canned tomato. After this has cooked slowly for some time, put in an onion and some carrot or turnip. Season well and ten minutes before serving add some dumplings, or if dumplings are not liked, boiled macaroni is a good substitute.

DUMPLING FOR STEW

Many people do not like dumpling and when it is tough and soggy there is no wonder. The following recipe is good if strictly followed: One pint of flour, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, half teaspoonful salt, one level teaspoonful butter, two-thirds of a cup of milk.

Mix the salt and baking powder with the flour, rub in the butter and add the milk, mixing into a very stiff batter—not a dry dough—drop with a teaspoon in the stew, cover closely and cook for ten minutes without lifting the cover. Make sure that the stew is simmering all the time. Serve at once, if the dumpling is cooked too long it will be heavy and indigestible.

BEEF OLIVES

Made from Cooked Meat

No very specific list of materials can be given for this dish, which can be made of almost any left-over bits of cold chicken, lamb, mutton or beef, or any one of these and a little cold boiled ham serves as the foundation. Put the meat thru the chopper, add a little onion juice, and if you have it a few drops of Worcester or H.P. sauce, or a little canned tomato. A few bread crumbs and gravy or stock to moisten the whole. If there is no gravy, make a butter sauce. Make this into little sausage shaped rolls, encase each one in a piece of good pie pastry and bake in a quick oven until the pastry is brown. Do not cook too long or the meat will be tough.

MRS. RORER'S RECIPE FOR BEEF OLIVES

Made from Uncooked Meat

One thin steak from the round, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour, half cup of fine bread crumbs, one pint stock, one teaspoonful kitchen bouquet, half teaspoonful salt, one salt-spoonful pepper.

Cut the steak into strips four inches long and two inches wide. Put the bread crumbs into a bowl; add a half-teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and sufficient melted butter (extra) to moisten. Spread each slice with bread crumbs, roll them up compactly and tie with twine. Put the butter and flour into a saucepan, mix, add the stock; when boiling add the kitchen bouquet, or a little summer savory or thyme, and the "olives," as they are now called. Bring this to the boiling point, push it on the back of the stove where it will simmer gently for one hour, then add the salt and pepper, and if you like, a bay leaf and tablespoonful of chopped onion; cook slowly thirty minutes longer. When ready to serve heap in the centre of the platter mashed potatoes or boiled rice. Put the "olives" round as a garnish and fill the bottom of the dish with the strained brown sauce. Be careful to remove the strings.

EVER USEFUL CAN OF TOMATOES

Have you ever tried to see just how far a can of tomatoes will go used as flavoring and as sauce for other dishes. The larger pieces of tomato may be taken out and fixed with bread crumbs as a scallop for supper. The remaining juice and smaller pieces may be used in innumerable ways and will be relished as a flavoring even by people who do not like tomatoes "straight."

BRAISED BEEF WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Choose a cut of beef that is too tough for roasting, the lower part of the round will do for this. Put into a covered roasting pan and when the meat is well browned add a little water or stock, cover closely and cook until tender, this usually takes some hours. Season when about half done. A chopped onion may be added if desired. Serve with the following sauce: Brown together in a saucepan one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour, add one cup of liquid from the roasting pan, and one-half cup of strained tomato, and let boil up together. Thicken with one and one-half tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with a little water and stir until smooth and cooked.

TOMATO AND MACARONI

If there is anything left of this same can of tomatoes, try it with some macaroni. Break one-half of a pound package of macaroni into inch lengths, and drop into two quarts of boiling salted water, cook until tender (about twenty-five or thirty minutes). Drain and blanch in cold water. Put in a pudding pan and cover with the following sauce.

One heaping tablespoonful butter, one heaping tablespoonful flour, mix these and add to one cup of hot strained tomato, stir until it thickens and put in two-thirds of a cup of milk, season with pepper and salt. Pour this over the macaroni, sprinkle a few bread crumbs and a little grated cheese over the top and bake until brown.

A COMBINATION PIE

This is the time of year when one longs for something new, new clothes, new things for the house and some new dish on the table. Fresh fruits and vegetables are not available yet, so we have to make new combinations of the old ones do. The following recipe for pie is a nice change and very delicious:

Line a pie plate with good pastry as for lemon pie, and fill with the following mixture: One and half or two cups of buttermilk (the amount depends on the size of the pie plate), add one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, or half a teaspoonful of lemon extract, one teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk. The well-beaten yolks of three eggs and two-thirds of a cup of seeded raisins; bake until set. Make a meringue of the egg whites and pile on the top. This pie is very good without the raisins.

GROW SOME PARSLEY

When you are preparing your garden this year, be sure and sow some parsley seed. Parsley seed takes a long time to germinate, so do not get discouraged and dig it up, as I did one year. Parsley is an excellent flavoring for many, many things and no one thing quite takes its place as an all round garnish. Garnishing may seem a waste of time, but one is surely repaid by the improved appearance of the dish, especially in hot weather when the bit of green gives an air of coolness and freshness that is most refreshing. Parsley will keep most of the winter in a box in the cellar. Dig in the fall, plant in a box, keep in a cool place and water occasionally, or dried, it may be used as flavoring for soups, stews, jellied meats, etc.

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Take a deep baking pan and half fill it with hot water, then set in it some covered bowls containing the various articles of food and put the pan in a moderately hot oven. The belated dinner will be fresh and hot.



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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erna Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

SYMPATHY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

A week or two ago I saw a little article in the Alberta section of The Guide which amused me very much. Mr. Woodbridge mentioned hearing from a certain secretary who wanted information regarding the organization of women's auxiliaries, but was fearful lest when one was organized the women would try to run the men's union. However, he was brave enough to be willing to give them a trial. I am glad to say that all men do not share his lack of faith, for of the many requests for information concerning the organization of W.A.U.F.A.'s that I have received since we were born provincially, one-third have been from secretaries of unions who were anxious that their women should organize. This should serve to reassure the timid. But we have more comfort still to offer. After watching for some months the very successful working of the Woman's Institute, as it was then, the president of the Alix U.F.A. approached the secretary and myself and asked if we would not assist them in their work, as they found it very difficult to arouse any kind of interest among their members, to say nothing of outsiders. We considered the matter in committee, but decided that we could not then help directly as our own organization was new and would require the concentration of all our thought and energy to make it a success. However, we each promised to help indirectly thru the one man whom we each should be able to influence, viz., our husbands.

After the convention in January of this year we became an auxiliary to the United Farmers and the joy of the U.F.A. officers was good to see. But, to cap the climax, at the last meeting of the U.F.A. the members decided unanimously to change the date of their meeting, which was the same as ours, in order to be present at our meetings, particularly when we have men speakers, and to make it possible for us to be present at theirs and assist with their program. This was no suggestion of ours, but came as a surprise to us. Does that look as if they are afraid of us? Further, they assist us with the work of home relief, Red Cross Funds, Belgian Relief and anything else we project.

The union has grown wonderfully in the last few months and it is a great encouragement to the president and others who see beyond and above the financial side. So, my fellow workers, I do not think you have any cause for worry. Our auxiliaries are increasing very rapidly, every mail brings requests for information or reports of organization, but I am satisfied that the unions will find the auxiliaries what we find the unions, a wonderful source of strength and encouragement.

It seems from the letters that reach me that there is great need of clothing in some of the drought districts of Southern Alberta. Thru Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, Whitla, one of our provincial directors, and myself several hundred pounds of clothing have been distributed, but requests are coming in right along and we shall have to ask for aid. To a previous appeal, unions and other organizations, as well as private individuals, responded heartily, but at present we have not enough to supply the demand. Will those having clothing to spare kindly notify Mrs. McDaniel or myself and we will direct where they are to be sent. Do not ship to us except by request, as it means double transportation charges. Shoes, all sizes, are especially wanted, and in many cases bedding is requested.

In the past few weeks we have had many evidences of the sympathy felt for the unfortunate and we have no fear that our request will go unheeded.

(MRS.) LEONA R. BARRITT,
Prov. Sec. W.A.U.F.A.

A THRIVING CLUB

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sending you a report of the work done during the last year by our Country Women's Club—now a branch of the newly organized Women's Auxiliary to the United Farmers of Alberta. We organized as a country Women's Club in February, 1914, starting with twenty-six members, a great deal

of enthusiasm, and not a great deal of knowledge as regards club work. We affiliated with the Women's Institutes under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with whom we worked satisfactorily until the new organization for farm women was formed at the U. F. A. convention at Edmonton, in January of this year, after which it was unanimously agreed that it would better meet the needs of our district if we joined the Women's Auxiliary. Our membership increased so rapidly that we had some difficulty in finding a suitable room in which to hold our meetings, but finally were able to arrange to rent the vacant Methodist church, which fills our need splendidly, giving us a good sized hall, capable of holding about 200, and a small room, which we have arranged as a rest room, where we keep our library and serve tea.

Our library was a free gift, and is interesting in that it came from every part of the world. Not knowing how to raise funds to secure our own library when the club started, I wrote a letter to the English "Spectator" appealing for books, and to my surprise received answers from every quarter of the globe—Australia, Japan, Montana, Boston, Chicago, Great Britain and even far famed Mafeking. This gave us a good start of several hundred books, to which we hope to add year by year out of our own funds.

We meet on the last Saturday of every month for our regular business meeting, and are arranging for a second informal meeting during the month, when the Club choir will practise singing. The library is opened for exchange of books and a small charge of five cents is made for tea, which goes towards providing things needed for the rest room.

Among the subjects taken up during the last year are the following: The extermination of the house fly, co-operative buying of fruit from the producers in B.C., co-operation, beautifying the home surroundings, what a child should know before going to school, co-operation between home and school, preparation for motherhood, the country church and its place in the country's development, the value of cheerfulness, and how to keep young. We always have a certain amount of music at our meetings, and afternoon tea, provided by three members at a time, who take their turns alphabetically. We have tried to do a little towards helping provincial relief work, and when our new Women's Auxiliary is thoroughly organized all over the province, so that we know exactly where distress is most acute, and the kind of help most needed, we hope to be able to do a good deal more in that line. We have also done a certain amount of Red Cross work and up to the present have raised in the club for this purpose about \$50, besides what individual members have paid into the local Red Cross branch. Altogether we raised from February to our annual meeting at the beginning of December, \$135.50, and closed the year with \$11.80 to our credit. This year we hope to do better.

We gave an entertainment last week in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, at which we had a very instructive lecture from Mr. Ottewell, secretary of the Extension Department, Alberta University, on the European war, illustrated with lantern slides, and several very pretty and appropriate tableaux. We only charged a small entrance fee for the entertainment, but realized \$45.25 from the proceeds. We are hoping great things from our new organization for farm women in the future. They will have many difficulties to combat, not the least being the apathy and indifference among many of the country women themselves, but there is a powerful leaven working amongst the more progressive and intelligent spirits on the farms, which is slowly but surely making itself felt, and if only every member of the U. F. A. and its Women's Auxiliary would come to regard themselves as missionaries to convert their neighbors to the great gospel of united effort, the speeding up of our organization and its future growth and power for good would be immense.

IRENE PARLBY.

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Relation of Home and School

The school and the home should go hand in hand in the great work of character building. The home is the primary school of character, but it is a sad fact that few parents realize this. How often the home influence is in direct opposition to that of the school. Too often the work which should have been done at home is left to the teacher.

It is not a difficult problem for a teacher on going into a new school to form an estimate of the homes of that community. As the home is, so is the child. The bright, happy, courteous and industrious boy tells of careful training, of a loving but firm mother, while the careless, sulky and indolent boy tells of home neglect. How easy were the teachers' tasks if homes were all ideal. If mothers only realized the importance of their great work how different would be the boys and girls of today. Someone has said:

"A partnership with God is motherhood.
What strength, what purity, what self-control,
What love, what wisdom should belong to her
Who helps God fashion an immortal soul."

In her hands lies the power that makes for the good or bad of the child, for who has such an influence as the one who gave him birth, tenderly nursed and cared for thru those tender years before he reached the school age? The things taught a child at this age are the things he never forgets. This is the time when the truths of life should be taught by the mother in the most beautiful language possible. Mothers, create a confidence between yourself and the child, so that he brings you all his little cares and secrets, and in later years he will bring the larger ones. When the child asks questions, do not mislead him with silly stories which he will soon outgrow, but tell the truth. If you do not, someone else will, and in a way which will be anything but elevating. If mothers gave their growing girls more of their confidence how much more sympathetic they would be towards their mothers, and what a safeguard it would be to themselves!

The home should be in close touch and sympathy with the school. Parents, be interested in the one under whose care your children spend most of their waking hours. Let them know you are interested. Listen to the little incidents of the day. The old idea of "Tell no tales out of school" should vanish. Always discourage the unkind stories of fellow pupils. Listen only to the kindly things and they will soon think only kindly things.

Never criticize the teacher or allow the children to do so. Know your teacher, both in school and out of it. Do not be afraid to invite her to your home. She will appreciate it more than you think. Teaching is often very discouraging, and perhaps she just needs this little kindness from you to give her new interest and courage. There is nothing that counts like kindness. If you think Johnnie is getting on well, tell her so. She is doing her best, and a little word of encouragement works wonders.

By visiting the home the teacher becomes more intimately acquainted with the child, and has a chance to study his character. It creates a good feeling between teacher and child. This is very necessary. All development comes thru stimulation and response. Stimulus is most effective when in line with the pupils' heart-felt interest and needs. Response comes thru love and respect for the teacher. Children should have a chance to express themselves both at home and at school. This develops individuality. In many homes this trait in a child's character is crushed. They are ruled with an iron hand and their wishes and ideas never considered.

In the home each child should have a work to do. The essence of living is to do something. Everyone can be productive of something, if it be only happiness. Education should fit for service. A child does not go to school for the benefit that he alone will derive, but for the benefit that he may be to

society. He has been truly educated who is in sympathy with all the callings in life, and does not despise labor. Education should teach the child to know the truth, love the beautiful and do the right.

When parents come to give the child and the school the interest that belong to them, we will have a greatly improved society and nation. What the boy sows the man will reap, what the man sows the nation will reap.

PANSY.

HOMES ARE FOR CHILDREN

The recollections which centre around the word home are, to most people, sweet and hallowed. The term is synonymous with family life and the most intimate social intercourse, a place where loving kindness and sympathy banish care.

Supremely, however, home is the place and abode of the child. For the child's sake, and in preparation for him, the individual home is founded. A bachelor may have comfortable "quarters," a single woman may have "cozy" rooms. It is the married couple that "home make" in the true sense. People may and do marry without any thought of coming children, but it is primarily for the sake of these coming children that a separate establishment is considered necessary, because only by having a separate establishment can we have the family life of our ideals.

The children arrive, and they grow strong and straight, and very soon they are old enough to go to school. It is hardly possible for school and home life to be completely divorced. Bonds of sympathy are always established. But it is true that the greater the sympathy and interest between school and home the greater the benefit to the child, and it is generally true that in the enlightened home we find the most interest evinced.

School is the place where our children receive instruction in many different branches of learning. The men and women who teach are specialists, not necessarily in any one branch of instruction, as English or mathematics, but in the art of teaching or imparting knowledge in an interesting way.

The home has delegated to the school the work of instructing its children, but its responsibility does not cease. Where home influences are adverse, the school will modify but cannot entirely undermine. Where home influences are favorable, the school will be materially helped. A child physically fit and well conducted will find the path of mental attainment easy, when his poorly fed and loose principled classmate will find it a hard road.

Send a healthy, well-clad and reasonable child to school. Have a vital interest in all his doings there. Do your part in obtaining a beautiful school and school yard, and assure the teachers of your sympathetic interest.

In country districts where kindergarten schools are not available, it is well to give the child a little elementary training before sending him to school. Teach him, or her, to read a simple primer, to write simple words, to count a little, and to train the fingers by using any available material, such as scissors, needle and thread, and in easy household tasks. A child thus trained will find the first school days far less irksome.

It is a disputed question whether children should take home from school a more or less heavy task for the evening. It would seem that a greater benefit would be derived from reading, from music or bright, courteous conversation. But if home lessons are approved of, it will be found necessary to give help, and the help is often the reverse of beneficial to the child.

School years pass rapidly, and our own children are all too quickly done with the public school. Then come those quiet years of a woman's life. The boys and girls go away. Things are quiet and monotonous. It will help if at this time you revive your interest in your local school—amongst other things. Make it a neighborhood centre. See that it is a good place for other women's children.

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Return our \$3.20 when the Pins are sold and we'll promptly send you, all charges paid, the complete baseball outfit just as you see it, and the dandy rubber soled baseball shoes, guaranteed to fit and give satisfaction, are yours too, if you will show your grand baseball outfit to your friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. Get busy and write us quick, boys. Be the first to own the grandest baseball outfit in your town. Address: **THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B 632 TORONTO, ONTARIO**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE BOY AND THE BIRD

By Charles F. Hardy in St. Nicholas Magazine

A little boy, with some little tools
In a little tool-chest new,
Was looking around for a little work
For his little hands to do,
When a little bird, with a glossy breast,
Flew down to a cherry limb
That was very close to the little boy,
And twittered a song to him.

The little song pleased the little boy,
Who said to the little bird:
"Your song is sweeter, it seems to me,
Than any I ever heard.
But I can tell, by your tone of voice,
That you're wanting something now,
And I'll gladly help you, as best I can,
If you'll only tell me how."

The little bird, with a little hop,
Came a little closer then,
And a joyful note from his ruffled throat
Came bubbling in song again.
And the little song told the little boy
That a pretty thing to give,
Is a little house to a little bird
Who's hunting a place to live.

The little boy, with some little tools
In a little tool-chest new,
Was happy, indeed, for a little work
That his little hands could do.
And the little bird with the glossy breast
Soon found near the cherry limb,
A little house that the little boy
Had built with his tools for him.

The little bird saw the little house,
And his heart was filled with glee;
And I needn't say he hurried away
For his little mate to see.
And they built their nest in the little house,
Where they live in peace and joy,
And the tree-tops ring with the songs
they sing,
In thanks to the little boy.

HELPING WITH NEST BUILDING

If you like to hear the birds singing about the house in the morning, now is the time to lay plans to entice them there. Sheep's wool, horse hair, ravelled rope and strong twine fastened onto a fence post with a nail so that it will wave in the wind without being too easily blown away are strong inducements to the birds to go to home building in your vicinity.

If perchance any of you are moved to take such measure to bring the feathered folk about your home you will, of course, be very careful not to disturb them when they have built their houses and set about raising their families. It would be very cruel to coax them to build nests only to rob them of their eggs or young birds and I am sure none of our little folk would be so mean.

Therefore I feel certain that if you set out to help the birdings to go home making you will do it in good faith.

DIXIE PATTON.

PETE'S DEATH

One day, when I was at school, our little canary, Pete, died. My little sister and I cried for a long time. The next day we got a match-box and put him in a little grave we had dug for him, and we put light pansies at his head and dark pansies at his feet. The grave is under a spruce tree, which our father got us from the bush when he was up there.

MABEL TAYLOR.

Foxwarren, Man., age 11.

FIRE IN A HUNDRED AND THREE

The fire-bells were ringing. It was twelve o'clock at night. The wind was blowing at a great rate. I sat up in bed, rubbed my eyes, and listened. I counted, one, two, three. Yes, that's here! I jumped out of bed and shouted or screamed, I do not remember which. "Fire! fire! fire!"

Everyone rushed out greatly excited and very much bewildered, some looking for their glasses and others for their false teeth. I felt very important being the first one to shout "Fire!" By the time the fire brigade arrived we all found ourselves standing on the street, in front of a hundred and three. The brave firemen soon put out the fire. We all went

into the house again, but didn't sleep much that night.

MYRTLE S. McDONALD.
Oyen, Alta., age 10.

AN UNLUCKY RIDE

A year ago last summer father and I and two lady passengers went on a trip to Southern Manitoba in our car. We had what I call bad luck. We got about fifteen miles from home before we had our first stroke of bad luck. It came in the shape of a "blow-out." Twenty miles further on we had "blow-out" number two, and ten miles south of Souris, just before dark, we had "blow-out" number three. This seemed the worst of the three, as a thunder storm was coming on. We arrived at Elgin after dark without lights and one tire off.

On our return journey we had two "blow-outs." A tire came off one of the back wheels and the inner tube was torn to pieces. The two lady passengers returned home by train, and father and I brought the car home, a distance of fifty miles, minus the front tires, therefore we had to drive very carefully all the way so as not to damage the wheels. Taking it altogether I think we had pretty bad luck.

EARL LEESON.

Strathclair, Man.

Age 11.

ITALY

The country I would like to visit the best is Italy. My time to visit there would be in the summer.

First of all I would cross the Atlantic Ocean from Quebec, then go thru the Mediterranean Sea.

The first place to visit would be the "Eternal City," Rome. The most famous ruin there is the Coliseum. It used to be the place where the old Romans fought the wild beasts. Next would be the fine churches. The finest church was designed by Michael Angelo. Then I would go to the Vatican, the home of the Pope. Going to see the great palaces I would walk on the large Roman street called the Corso. It is a mile long and on each side are large shops.

The next city to visit would be Venice. From the ocean it looks like a floating city. It is built on many islands. There are no streets so the people go from place to place in gondolas.

CATHERINE M. KIRKLAND,
Stonybrook, Sask.

Age 14.

A JOURNEY TO SOUTH AMERICA

Some years ago a number of my cousins and I went on a journey to a place in South America. I just forget the name of the place at which we landed, but I remember having to get into the nearest possible shade in shelter from the heat as we were nearly smothered from it.

We landed at dinner time and were hungry and thirsty so we went to the nearest restaurant and had our dinner, which was quite refreshing to me after travelling in the heat for many miles.

It happened that we landed in the city and after having our dinner we went all around it to see the marvellous sights, which greatly interested us. After having been all thru the city, night was approaching and being tired and sleepy we wanted a place for the night. We got one and then we had our supper. After this we went to bed and had a good night's rest.

In the morning, after breakfast was over, we hired an automobile to take us out in the country.

The sights which we saw in the country were very amusing and some were also very thrilling and all were interesting to us.

The next day a large party of people went on an elephant hunt and we went with them. After we had gone some distance an elephant was seen by one of us running thru the jungle, which, after being chased by us for some distance, was shot at by one of the men and killed.

We went on further and soon came upon another one. This one was shot at but unfortunately was missed, which made him angry. Another shot was fired which did no good, but still made him more angry, and then he came straight for us, but luckily we all escaped, but never forgot the dreadful scare which he gave us, and ever after we were on the look-out for wild elephants while staying in the country.

MARTHA WESTPHAL,

Wawota, Sask. Age 14 years.

Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Sheperd, Stalwart, Sask.

Editor's Note.—If you want to read a really practical article on how to make money from your poultry, you should not miss any of these articles. The first story told how to spring clean the houses and get things ready for setting. Last week, hatching, both with the incubator and with mother hens, was carefully described, and now the care of the hatching is dealt with. The writer has made money with her poultry on a farm in Saskatchewan and these stories are the outcome of practical experience. It is hoped that they will be read from week to week with a great deal of appreciation.

Chapter Three

Ting-a-ling-ling-ling, went the telephone in the Hazelton's pleasant dining room the following week. Margaret laid down the sock she was knitting for the soldiers and rose to answer it. "Yes, it's me—Oh, is it you, Mrs. Creighton?—What do you say?—You want to know if you shall bring our mail out? Why, sure, I should be awfully pleased if you would. I have been wondering all morning how I should get it. I shall make you stay to tea.—Good-bye." She hung up the receiver and, sitting down in her little rocking-chair, picked up her knitting again, her face wreathed in smiles. "Well, now, did you ever?" she remarked to herself. "There have I been worrying all day as to whether old Billy had sense enough to remember to ask for it. Get down, pussie. You tangle up all my wool."

Presently Margaret, having finished that intricate, exasperating part of her sock known as "turning the heel," proceeded to lay the cloth for her visitor's arrival. Just as she finished the dog barked, and on going to the door, she found Mrs. Creighton, one of her nearest neighbors, and, like herself, a city girl, just getting out of the buggy. They greeted each other warmly, and proceeded to unhitch.

"Fur the land's sake," exclaimed Mrs. Creighton, as she entered the tiny parlor, "ain't you English the dread-fullest people to make your rooms pretty. I never seen such a dear little place. Geraniums in full bloom, too, and trailing ivy in every corner of the room. And this is the incubator. Is it? And it don't smell neither (sniffing)—but it don't seem natural tho, do it, to hatch the poor little things out by the hundred and no mother nor nothing?"

"Well, I don't know," replied her hostess. "From what I can hear about the old hen, she is just as likely to smash them as flat as a pancake as she is to look at them, but if you will excuse me, may I open Mother's letter? I never can wait a minute. Will gets awful cross with me about it, and I have known him not open his letters for an hour or more on purpose to tease me. Take off your hat and make yourself at home."

Putting a good chunk of chewing gum into her mouth, her visitor sat down to listen. "Go right on," she said affably, "I'd like to know how the old lady is. She sure is the wonder-fullest hand with chickens I ever did see. Why I called here one day last spring the day after that thing come out, and if she hadn't got one of her best blankets laid out on this very Davenport and six or eight little boxes about a foot square, all lined with flannel and cotton batting, good enough for a casket, and about ten or a dozen yaller chicks in each of 'em, and another blanket covered over them all, tucked in like a baby. Cute! You bet they looked cute." But Margaret could wait no longer and began reading:

"The hardest part of lying here is not being able to talk with you, my dear daughter—but I suppose I must be thankful I can write, so I will begin where I left off. I will not waste time or space telling you more about the incubator. Read your directions every day or two and follow them to the letter, but you must not expect it to hatch out better than the hens. Really expert poultry raisers think they do pretty well if they raise eight chickens from every thirteen eggs. (I don't think that is quite enough myself, but they often have to put up with hired help.) So you must not expect to get ninety-eight live, healthy chickens out of your hundred eggs. You will probably have had ten or a dozen infertile ones tested out, a few with half-formed dead chicks in them, and several fully

formed dead in the shell. These casualties cannot be avoided altogether, but it is up to you to make them as few as possible. With absolutely new laid eggs, from fowls on unlimited range, you should not have so very many. Talking about unlimited range, have you ever noticed what a very short distance most of your hens go away from their houses? The land around them must be very tainted after four or five years. When they build you that new chicken house in the fall, (I



"They look like yellow balls of fluffy wool"

will send you plans and directions later on about it), get them to put it twenty or thirty rods away from the present one; not necessarily farther away from your front door, but in quite a different direction to where it is now, so they will have sweeter ground. If the present site could be plowed up and turned into a kitchen garden you could take all the vegetable prizes at the different shows, but I doubt if even you could chase the men-folk around to that extent. I expect you have been getting your hen coops ready; if not, you will find them at the back of the implement shed. I always put them there in the fall or else they are sure to be stamped on by some horse or other during threshing time. I want you to learn to use a hammer and nails, dear. It is such a nuisance to have to ask one of the men every time you want any little job done, and once you learn to hit the right nail, and that is not the one on your thumb, you will be all right. Will is a rough carpenter all right, very rough, only don't tell him I say so.

"You will think my coops look like dog kennels,—they are so big—but they are the very latest thing in coops, and always used in most of our universities and experimental farms. They are about three feet long, two feet wide, and two feet high. See they have not cracked or warped. If they have, cover them all over with tar paper, nailing the corners and edges well down. You will notice the front is made out of half of an ordinary window, instead of the ordinary laths, fixed so that it slides open or shut on grooves. This is for warmth and protection from wind and rain. I used a brooder several years with very great success—and they are the most profitable, because with them you can let the hens go, and they soon commence laying again. But for an ordinary farmer's wife, with all the work she generally has to do in the summer time, the garden to hoe, calves and pigs to feed, to say nothing of looking after the babies, well it is a help to get the chicks right off your mind when they are about ten days or a fortnight old, which you can do if you feed them my way, when they are running with their mothers.

"Now when your incubator begins to hatch out you will get quite excited, but don't lower your lamp even if your thermometer registers 103 or 104. It is only caused by the moist heat generated by the chickens themselves. I am always glad mine has got a glass door. I am afraid I waste an awful

lot of time those days watching the pretty little things bursting out of their shells. First one and then another egg will show a tiny three-cornered crack in it. This gradually spreads all round it, until presently it breaks right open and the little head and wings come popping out like a jack-in-the-box, looking rather damp, but bright and perky; then they struggle on the top of the other eggs, and soon dry off, and look just like yellow balls of fluffy wool. I meant to have told you last week, that what broody hens you get a week or ten days previous to your incubator coming off, to keep china eggs under them all the time instead of real ones. Then the evening after your hatch is over, choose two of the strongest-looking chicks and slip them under the wings of one of them, at the same time taking away the nest eggs. I never had a hen refuse to take newly hatched chicks when given to her that way when nearly dark. Quite early the next morning, tuck her under your arm, and

put the two little chicks in one of those little dannel-lined boxes. (You will find quite a lot of them up in the attic.)"

The two women looked at each other and smiled. "Put the hen right at the back of the big coop, and give her a big handful of cracked corn or wheat, and some water in a very shallow vessel. I generally use a sardine tin. They do as well as the most expensive water fountain. When she has had enough she will settle down and begin to 'cluck' for her chickens. Give them to her again, slipping them under her wings. In about an hour's time go out again with about four more chicks and a few breadcrumbs; while she is fussing around trying to get the first two to eat, slip the others under her, and thank your lucky stars she can't count. Do this several times during the day to as many hens as you have got chickens for until each hen has twenty chickens under her; this is as many as she can comfortably cover—at least so early in the season."

"Well, well," said Margaret, laying the letter down on the table, "I guess we'd better leave off and get a cup of tea. I see she goes on to say something about raising little turkeys, and if I once start reading about them I shall not want to leave off."

CANADA'S REVENUE DOWN Drop of \$28,000,000 for Year—March Receipts also Lower

Ottawa, April 9.—The monthly statement of the finance department, issued today, shows a falling off of \$28,000,000 in the revenue for the fiscal year. The total revenue for the year is \$132,000,000. The revenue for the month of March was \$11,641,000, a decrease of \$47,000 as compared with the same month a year ago.

The customs revenue for the year fell off by \$27,000,000, and is \$75,000,000. The excise revenue is \$21,367,000, a decrease of \$70,000. The postal revenue for the year, however, shows an increase of \$211,000, the total amount being \$12,589,000. Customs, excise and postal revenues all decreased slightly in March, as compared with the same month of 1914.

The net debt of the Dominion increased \$6,230,000. At the end of the year it was \$408,122,000.

If there is a chance of getting rid of the worst evil of the human race—war—that chance ought to come now. If this does not cure us, nothing will.—Lord Bryce.

Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices



For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

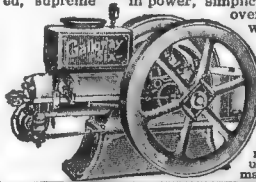
Galloway's Sanitary Separator

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much, and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.



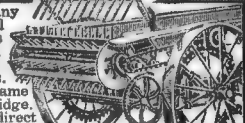
More Power For Less Money

5,000 of these New Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Gasoline Engines at our special anniversary sale price. Positively the power sensation of 1915. The most engine ever offered for the money. Its new design is mechanically perfect, big 6 H. P. engine built from highest quality of material, smooth, easy running, perfectly balanced, supreme in power, simplicity and design; not overrated nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speeded and built for long, hard, continuous, satisfactory service. Made in our great factories the thousands and sold direct from factory to user at only one small manufacturing profit.



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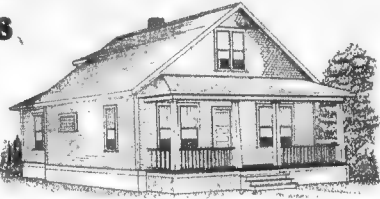
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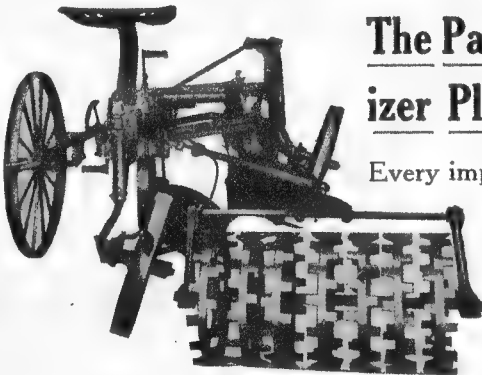
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Set of 5 "G" Wrenches **60c** per set.....

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Size	Safety Tread	Indian Tubes
30x3	\$15.10	\$3.80
30x3 1/2	19.60	4.40
32x3 1/2	22.60	4.70
33x4	32.20	6.50
34x4	32.75	6.65
36x4 1/2	46.35	8.70
37x4 1/2	48.30	8.90
37x5	54.00	10.40

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

government had been to buy directly from the farmers whenever possible.

Hon. Frank Oliver, in expressing his dissatisfaction with what has transpired, said that when the representatives of other countries were told to withdraw from the Canadian market the government should have made strong representations as to conditions here. It should have been pointed out that while there were many horses for sale in Canada money was scarce, and that an exchange of one for the other would have been in the interests of everybody concerned. The government, he said, had not acted in the best interests of the farming and horse raising industry of the Dominion.

J. A. Robb, of Huntingdon, pressed upon the government the desirability of paying farmers a higher price for horses than has ruled in the past. The cost of feed during the winter months, he said, had been exceptionally high, and the farmers having wintered the animals should receive compensation therefore.

Sir Robert Borden appeared to be impressed with the justice of the request. While denying that there had been any disposition to arbitrarily fix the price of horses purchased, he said that the suggestion made by the member for Huntingdon was one which would receive the consideration of the authorities.

Election Laws

The efforts of the House to improve the electoral laws of the Dominion have not been productive of any remarkable results. The bills to amend the Elections and the Controverted Elections Acts have been given a third reading. As a consequence of this legislation the trial of election petitions will be materially shortened, while workingmen will be given an extra hour on election day on which to vote without loss of pay. Truly the mountain has labored only to bring forth a mouse. The matter of publicity of campaign contributions has been carefully avoided.

Hon. W. Pugsley fathered an amendment to the Controverted Elections Act which would have made for an improvement in these matters, but it was rejected. He proposed that when a member of the House and his agents have been found guilty of corrupt practices the seat should go to the other candidate, providing it had been established that he had conducted a clean election. Such a law would certainly have been an inducement to candidates to conduct clean fights. But the House would have none of it. All kinds of objections were raised, and the amendment was rejected. As a result, apart from the two improvements in the law noted above, elections in Canada will be conducted in the future just as they have been run in the past.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Editor, Guide:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of yours of the 7th inst., enclosing your check for \$1,200.00, to be applied to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Your valuable paper has done a great deal for us and I appreciate your kindness in helping our fund. The magnificent contributions from the Grain Growers' Guide are a credit to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces and also to your generous efforts in helping us in coming to the assistance of the poor victims of the war in Belgium. Please accept my most grateful thanks, and I have no doubt that you will kindly continue your efforts in obtaining more contributions.

The Belgian sufferers are still in great need and tho we have given generously, we still have to dip deeper in our pockets and give more if we can.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. H. DUBUC, Belgian Consul.

Winnipeg, April 7.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,839.22
Senlac Sask. Literary Soc..... 5.50

Sarah, Willie, Margaret, Henry and Agnes Robinson and Wesley Denham..... 2.00
The Chatsworth School District..... 25.00

\$5,871.72

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE'S WORK

The Ontario legislature adjourned recently after completing its first session under Premier Hearst. The most important measures were the "war tax" of one mill on all property, a decision to maintain English in all schools, and the creation of a provincial commission to control all liquor licenses. The session was shorter than usual.

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Neasden, Sask.,
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Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Co.,
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Dear Sirs:—
Carload of lumber for above school received O.K. Would say that lumber is first class and we are pleased with it, having saved about

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on the one transaction.
Several who saw us unloading say this was the **FINEST CAR OF LUMBER THEY HAD EVER SEEN.**

Yours truly,
(Signed) George Urwin,
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Our prices delivered on a 40c. rate of freight for

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Dim.	\$18.50
2x6 up to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir	
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Dim.	18.50
1x6 No. 1 Fir Shiplap.....	17.50
8 in. and 10 in.	18.50
1x6 No. 1 Clr. Fir Drop Sdg.	24.00
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Other material correspondingly low prices.

SEND LIST of material required. Don't delay if you want delivery made after seeding.

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 10, 1915)

Wheat—Trade this week was of considerably smaller volume, with fewer periods of excitement. Fluctuations keeping within moderate limits. Sentiment at the same time was quite divided, with the tone at the finish fairly firm. Resting spots showed the May down 1 cent, the July 1 cent and the October 1 cent. At the outset the tone was rather "bullish," the buying of May by influential interests having a strengthening effect on the more forward deliveries. Foreign statistics, however, were "bearish" but crop advices from abroad unsatisfactory. On the whole there was considerable selling going on by holders who were anxious to take profits, and this led to some "short" selling, and the sentiment during the closing days of the week, here, particularly, was inclined to "bearishness," but continued buying by exporting houses and a good demand for spot wheat quickly changed this and prices advanced from the low point of the week nearly 3 cents. The cash demand during the period under review has been very good for wheat in store, but bids have been scarce for opening navigation delivery, and offerings are more plentiful, particularly on the 1 Northern.

Oats—At the close today prices showed net gains of 1 cent on May and July futures, and 1 cent to 1 1/2 cent on spot, this advance being greatly attributed to the strength in American coarse grains, together with the late strength in wheat here. The demand for cash oats is only fair.

Barley—There have been no bids in the market for this grain all week, and with the exception of an occasional car of off grade there have been no trades all week.

Flax—Has ruled decidedly dull this week and a good many sessions have seen only a trade during the first three hours. At the close today prices showed net losses of 1 cent to 2 1/2 cents. The demand for cash flax is only fair.

Good feed corn, 79 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	May	July	Oct.	
April 6.....	153 1/2	151 1/2	116 1/2	
April 7.....	151 1/2	149 1/2	115 1/2	
April 8.....	150 1/2	148 1/2	114 1/2	
April 9.....	152 1/2	150 1/2	115 1/2	
April 10.....	151 1/2	149 1/2	114 1/2	
April 12.....	153 1/2	150 1/2	115 1/2	
Oats—				
April 6.....	63	63		
April 7.....	62 1/2	62 1/2		
April 8.....	62 1/2	63		
April 9.....	63	63 1/2		
April 10.....	63	63 1/2		
April 12.....	63 1/2	64 1/2		
Flax—				
April 6.....	177 1/2	179 1/2		
April 7.....	175 1/2	178 1/2		
April 8.....	175 1/2	178 1/2		
April 9.....	176 1/2	179		
April 10.....	175 1/2	178		
April 12.....	176 1/2	179 1/2	182 1/2	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, April 10)				
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.52			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, mustard	1.49			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.44			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.42			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.37 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.43 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.36 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.42			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.43 1/2			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.34 1/2			
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	12.00			
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	15.50			
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	16.50			
No. 1 sample wheat, 3 cars	1.38 1/2			
No. 1 mixed wheat, 3 cars	1.42			
Buckwheat, part car	1.70			
Timothy, 30 sacks	4.85			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.29 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, frost	1.47 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.32 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.33			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.35 1/2			
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.58			
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.42			
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.55			
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.69 1/2			
No. 4 corn, mixed, 2 cars	.68			
No. 3 corn, mixed, 2 cars	.68 1/2			
No. 4 corn, mixed, 2 cars	.67 1/2			
No. 3 yellow corn, 4 cars	.69 1/2			

No. 4 corn, mixed, to run, 1 car	.68
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car, to arrive	.68 1/2
Sample grade oats, 1 car	.56 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.54 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.54 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.55
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 rye, 1 car, Canadian	1.07 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car, by sample	1.06
No. 2 rye, 1 car, choice	1.07 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.72 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.70
Sample grade barley, 4 cars	.69
Sample grade barley, 2 cars, to arrive	.71
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.89
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.85
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.91 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.91 1/2

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Alta., April 10.—Receipts at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, to date this week were as follows: 253 horses, 479 cattle, 2,057 hogs and no sheep. Shipments—This week's shipments Westward: Nine cars of cattle and two of hogs. Eastward: Twenty cars of hogs and no cattle. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—Bulk of the fat stock offered was really choice and \$7.50 fed and watered was the top for grain fed steers. Choice beef cows and heifers brought \$6.75. Bulls and oxen steady. Stockers and Feeders—The supply was sufficient to meet country demand, which has lessened since spring work began. There has been, however, no fall in prices. Fair yearlings are to be had at around \$35.00 and two-year-olds at from \$45 up. Stock cows, \$55 to \$65. Hogs—Receipts 2,057 against 4,937 last week. Consignments were being competed for keenly and reached \$8.10 off cars for some very select hogs that we sold yesterday. We look for an 8 cent market next week on suitable stock. Sheep—Ewes and lambs or ewes in lamb, \$8.00 to \$9.00; fat wethers, ewes and lambs at \$8.00, \$7.25 and \$8.00 to \$8.50, respectively. Steers, choice export, \$7.00 to \$7.50; butcher, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.75 to \$6.50. Cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; common, \$4.50 to \$5.50; canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00. Stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$6.00; 200 to 400 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00. Feeding steers and heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Springers, choice, \$6.50 to \$8.00; common, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Hogs, \$8.50 weighed off cars, for select.

(These prices are quoted by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, Livestock Department).

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, April 10.—Wheat market irregular, with some support. Plate offers liberal. Market opened steady with American and expectation of lighter American shipments this week, but later these were offset by free Plate offers and Plate steamers on passage 3d. decline. Spot weak, unchanged to 3d. lower. Modern Miller's report caused some steadiness.

Corn—Firm, with a better spot demand. Buenos Ayres—Wheat firm, with continued good export demand. Corn steady. Weather unfavorable in parts.

Germany—Crop prospects good.

Spain—Good rains.

France—Official report places the condition of winter wheat at 72 cents.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, April 10.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market firm, 10 to 15 cents higher. Bulk of sales, \$7.15 to \$7.20; light, \$6.95 to \$7.27 1/2; mixed, \$6.95 to \$7.25; heavy, \$6.70 to \$7.22 1/2; rough, \$6.70 to \$6.85; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.80.

Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady. Native beef steers, \$6.00 to \$8.90; western steers, \$5.65 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$5.00 to \$7.90; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady; sheep, \$7.40 to \$8.50; lambs, \$7.80 to \$10.50.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, April 10.—Receipts today were: 220 cattle, 570 hogs, and 25 sheep. Prices for killing cattle were as follows: Steers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.35; veal calves, \$3.75 to \$8.00. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$7.00; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.75; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Market steady. Hogs—Prices ranged from \$6.50 to \$8.80, the bulk price being \$6.80. Market steady to strong. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.00 to \$9.50; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$8.25; bucks, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wethers, \$5.25 to \$7.75; ewes, \$3.00 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs steady.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 274 cattle, 30 calves, 17,306 hogs and no sheep.

Cattle

The fact that so few cattle came to the yards this week has been largely instrumental in raising the prices by about fifty cents for all classes during the past week. Packers have been a little more anxious to obtain cattle, too, and since some fairly good heasts have been for sale, there has been no trouble in disposing of most of the offerings. Some of the best sold for \$8 per hundred. The bulk, however, were bought at from \$7.50 to \$7.85. Choice heifers, too, have advanced in sympathy with the rest of the market and \$6.75 to \$7.25 have been the range of prices paid for the best. Choice cows sold around \$6.00 to \$6.50. Medium cows are from \$5.25 to \$5.50, and good cutters from \$4.50 to \$4.75. There is very little doing as far as bulls are concerned, it being hard to dispose of this class of stock. Consequently, prices have not changed and bulls are selling around \$4.50 to \$5.00. Stockers are in good demand, but good ones are not on the market for sale and most that are coming sell for from

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 10, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.50 1/2	\$1.52 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1.50	1.49 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2
No. 3 yellow corn	.69 1/2	.69 1/2
3 white oats	.60 1/2	.55 1/2
Barley		65-74
Flax, No. 1	1.73 1/2	1.91 1/2

Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	1.51 1/2	1.47 1/2
July wheat	1.40 1/2	1.41 1/2
Oct. wheat	1.14 1/2	1.11 1/2

Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	\$7.65	\$8.90
Sheep, yearlings	\$6.00-\$6.50	8.40

\$5.25 to \$5.75. Any well bred yearlings and two-year-old steers would sell around \$5.75 to \$6.25 and heifers from \$5.25 to \$5.75. Milkers and springers are not in great demand and prices remain as last week. The probability is that from now on all classes of the best butcher cattle will sell for good prices. Veals are in demand, choice ones selling for 8 to 8 1/2 and heavy calves 5 to 5 1/2 cents.

Hogs—The price for hogs is advancing. During the week the high point was \$8.35, but later on the market dropped and today (Monday) packers are bidding \$8.15, which is the price at which the hogs will probably change hands. Receipts have been much heavier, but demand seems brisk and it is probable that a good price will be the order for some time. Shop hogs are in fair demand, 100 to 150 pounds at from 6 to 6 1/2 cents, sows are 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, and stags 4 1/2 cents per pound.

Sheep and Lambs

Good sheep, and particularly grain fed yearlings, would sell for high prices if any were shipped to market right now. So far none have been on hand for sale this week, but the best would sell at from 7 1/2 to 8 cents, and good sheep can be quoted at 6 1/2 cents per pound.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

The shipments of butter just now are very light indeed, dealers receiving scarcely any from outside points. This, however, has had no effect upon the price since the householders' buying power has been so curtailed by the influences of the war that, were prices to be raised, scarcely any butter would be bought. Fancy dairy is worth to dealers 28 to 30 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy, 23 cents, and good round lots 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs

Eggs are coming from all directions in good quantities and dealers are offering this week the same price namely, 16 to 17 cents per dozen.

Potatoes

Potatoes have not changed in price. It seems that a statement was circulated concerning disease in potatoes grown in New Brunswick by some dealers in order to advance prices for their own stocks of seed potatoes. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has looked into this matter and Prof. Gussow is authority for saying that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumor and that government inspected potatoes from that province are quite as good as any in Canada for seed purposes. Local dealers do not anticipate any very large increase in prices. They are offering 50 to 55 cents per bushel for this week.

Milk and Cream

There is a shortage of sour cream just now, but no advance can be made in prices because butter prices cannot be advanced. Sweet cream is worth 34 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream 31 cents, as last week. April milk prices are lower, \$2.00 per hundred being the price quoted.

Dressed Poultry

There is no change in dressed poultry prices this week. Dealers say that small shipments are coming and that a fair demand is apparent. Dressed chickens are worth 18 cents per pound; roosters, 12 1/2 to 14 cents; ducks, 13 cents; geese, 13 to 14 cents, and turkeys, 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Hay

Hay prices are unchanged. No. 1 Timothy is worth from \$16 to \$18 per ton; No. 2, \$15 to \$17; No. 2 Red Top, \$12 to \$14; No. 2 Upland, \$11 to \$13; and No. 2 Midland, \$8 to \$11.

Hides

Hides are lower this week. The weather is getting warm and it is necessary now to salt hides before shipping. In the present market it is very advisable to ship promptly to realize before any further decline occurs. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it, cutting off the horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly. When hides have lain over a week in salt, they will do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt. For a large hide it will take about a pile of salt and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calfskin in proportion to size. Green hides are one to two cents less than salted. Prices are: green salted, unbranded, 25 lbs. and up, 11 1/2 to 10 1/2; branded, 10 cents; bulls, 40 lb. and up, 9 to 8 cents; veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 13 to 11 1/2 cents; kip, 8 to 25 lbs., 12 to 10 1/2 cents.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from April 6 to April 12 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Apr. 6	152 1/2	151 1/2	148 1/2	144	140	136	..	62	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	..	..	..	..	175 1/2	172 1/2	..	..
7	150 1/2	150	146 1/2	141 1/2	138 1/2	134 1/2	138 1/2	62	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	..	..	..	..	174 1/2	171 1/2	..	..
8	149 1/2	148 1/2	145 1/2	140 1/2	137 1/2	133 1/2	..	62 1/2	59 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174 1/2	171	..	..
9	151 1/2	150 1/2	147 1/2	142 1/2	139 1/2	135 1/2	..	62 1/2	60 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174 1/2	171 1/2	..	..
10	150 1/2	150	147 1/2	142 1/2	138 1/2	134 1/2	..	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	..	..	..	..	173 1/2	170 1/2	..	..
12	152 1/2	151 1/2	148 1/2	143 1/2	140	136	..	63	60 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174 1/2	171 1/2	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, APRIL 12

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	152	152	89	Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c-30c	20c-21
No. 2 Nor.	151	151	87	Best butcher steers and	7.50-8.00	6.75-7.25	7.50-7.75	No. 1 dairy	23c	23c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	148	148	85	heifers	7.40-7.75	6.25-7.25	6.75-7.25	Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	15c-16
No. 4	143	143	82	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	140	138	78	steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	Strictly new laid	16c-17c	16c-17c	17c
No. 6	136	135	73	Best fat cows	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	Potatoes			
Feed	..	..	68	Medium cows	4.75-5.50	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50	In Sacks, per bushel	50c-55c	50c-55c	60c-65
Cash Oats				Common cows	4.00-4.25	3.50-4.00	4.00-4.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 CW	63	62	34	Best bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.25-5.75	Sweet cream (per lb.			
Cash Barley				Choice Heifers	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.25	butter-fat)	34c	34c	28c
No. 3	..	..	44	Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.25	3.50-4.25	4.50-5.00	Cream for butter-mak-			
Cash Flax				Best feeding steers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	..	ing purposes (per lb.			
No. 1 NW	174	175	134	Best stocker steers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	..	butter-fat)	31c	31c	25c
Wheat Futures				Best milkers and spring-				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$1.75
May	153	153	90	ers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$75				
July	150	151	82	Common milkers and							
October	115	116	87	springers (each)	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$35-\$45				
Oat Futures				Hogs				Dressed Poultry			
May	63	63	35	Choice hogs	\$8.15	\$8.00	\$8.25	Chickens	18c	18c	16c
July	64	65	36	Heavy sows	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	Roosters	12c	12c	15c
October	115	116	87	Stags	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.00	Ducks	15c	15c	16c
Flax Futures								Geese	13c-14c	13c-14c	10c
May	176	177	135					Turkeys	18c-20c	18c-20c	18c
July	179	180	138	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
October	182	182	140	Choice lambs	\$7.50-\$8.00	\$7.00-\$7.50	7.00-7.50	No. 2 Red Top	\$12-\$14	\$12-14	\$11-13
				Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$6.00-\$6.50	5.00-5.50	No. 2 Upland	\$11-\$13	\$11-13	\$10-11
								No. 2 Timothy	\$15-\$17	\$15-17	\$15
								No. 2 Midland	\$8-\$11	\$8-\$11	..

Graft in War Contracts

Disgraceful Revelations at Ottawa Regarding Purchase of Supplies for Canadian Troops

The chief interest in the proceedings of parliament during the past few weeks has again been centered in the investigations going on in the committees. The public accounts committee has been particularly productive of developments of a none too creditable character, while in the special committee investigating the boots supplied to Canadian soldiers evidence has been given in condemnation of the footwear, and also in support of the contention of the manufacturers that the boots made were as good, if not better, than the specifications called for.

The bad effect from a business standpoint of the patronage system was particularly emphasized by an investigation in the public accounts committee of the sale of binoculars to the militia department. A number of binoculars, it was shown, had been offered to the department by S. Bilsky, an Ottawa dealer, of the Liberal political persuasion, but were not accepted on that account. Subsequently they were sold to the department by a local company of which T. Birkett, the son of a former member of parliament, is the head, at an advance in cost of at least sixty per cent. The binoculars were bought in the United States for \$5,318, including duty, and sold to the government for \$8,632, a profit for the middleman of \$3,314.

Both Parties Responsible

Previous letters have told the story of how W. F. Garland, Conservative member for Carleton, was mixed up in a transaction whereby a drug clerk in his employ got away with a profit of \$6,300 on a supply of bandages—a profit subsequently surrendered as a result of the light thrown upon it by the inquiry. The more recent probings of the committee have revealed the fact that G. C. Hurdman, Liberal M.L.A. for Ottawa, made some use of his relationship with an official of the militia department to obtain information for an American automobile firm for whom he was acting as agent. The understanding was that the company was to keep this information to themselves, because otherwise "it might injure us in getting further orders." The Ottawa Free Press, the local Liberal organ, remarks editorially in dealing with this matter: "There is no evidence that the government suffered as the result of Mr. Hurdman's action as an intermediary, or that he materially profited thereby, but it is an indication of the conviction that seems to exist both inside and outside the government that the situation set up by the war is 'fair meat' for anybody in a position to take advantage of it." The Free Press asks if it is not possible for Conservatives and Liberals to get together, forget their purely party differences, and take immediate action to eradicate this cancer that is eating into the body politic and threatens to spread into the life of the nation. If ever a party truce

were needed, said the Free Press, it is for a crusade against the grafter.

M. P. Horse Buyer

Another peculiar transaction being inquired into by the public accounts committee is one relating to the purchase by A. DeWit Foster, Conservative M.P. for King's, N.S., of 428 horses for the first overseas contingent at a cost of \$72,000. The evidence shows that a Mr. McKay, at present the secretary of John Stanfield, the chief Conservative whip, bought \$19,000 worth of horses while acting under the instructions of a friend of Mr. Foster's, named S. B. Keever. This man Keever has since disappeared with all the records as to the prices paid for the horses. All the auditor-general has to cover the purchases are checks paid to middlemen on the order of Mr. Foster, acting as purchaser for the government. Mr. McKay, in giving his evidence, said that he did not know anything about Keever. He did not even know his first name. He had met Foster, M.P., and Keever and a Halifax man named Woodworth in Ottawa. Keever and McKay left together for Mr. Foster's constituency. The three associates—Keever, McKay and Woodworth—with a livery man named Walter Moore, proceeded to buy the horses. Foster made out the checks. McKay got \$19,630, Keever got \$24,445, Woodworth \$21,784 and Moore \$3,500. McKay said in his evidence that he got all his checks thru Keever. It took them about two weeks to buy the horses, then Keever disappeared with all the records which McKay had turned over to him, giving details as to prices paid and the horses bought. McKay came back to Ottawa and is again acting as secretary for John Stanfield, the chief Conservative whip, this session. He told the committee he had made nothing on the whole transaction but \$150 which Keever gave him and out of which he had to pay his expenses. Mr. Foster, who paid the checks, was in the committee all afternoon, but did not offer to testify. Just why he should have interested himself in buying the horses and why he got these particular friends to buy for him is not explained. Some of the farmers who sold the horses may be called to testify as to just what prices they received as compared with the prices which Foster's purchasing agents received. It may be noted, too, that Mr. Woodworth is said to be a mining engineer at present in New York, and probably cannot be reached as a witness.

Profits on Boots

The most interesting revelation in the boots committee this week was also in connection with big profits made by middlemen on war contracts. It was shown that on seventeen thousand pairs of army boots and twenty-two thousand pairs of canvas shoes which the Gauthier Company, Quebec, sold to the department thru Charles E. Slater, the latter got a commission of no less than \$15,275. The company which made the boots, having all the work and trouble, only got a profit of \$8,650, which on an order of this size would appear to be quite reasonable. The story of Slater's big profits at the expense of the country which is straining its financial resources to provide the sinews of war was told by George Long, secretary of the Gauthier Company. The price of the army boots, he said, was fixed by the company at \$3.27, which left the company a profit of twenty-five cents per pair. Slater sold the boots to the government at about \$3.85. On the canvas shoes the company made a profit of twenty cents per pair, while Mr. Slater got away with a second profit of twenty-five cents per pair.

"So Mr. Slater was making twice as much as you?" commented Mr. Middlebro, the chairman of the committee.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"And all he was doing was to walk up here and around the departments and sell to the government?"

"Yes."

"The poor middlemen," remarked F. B. McCurdy, Conservative member for Queens-Shelburne.

Another interesting development in

the boots inquiry was the bringing out of the fact that eastern boot manufacturers sold to a number of Winnipeg jobbers at from \$3.40 to \$3.50, boots which they were selling to the government for \$3.85. These boots were sold to the government by the Winnipeg firms, including T. Ryan and Company, Kilgour and Rimer, Marsh Western Ltd., and by them sold to the department at higher prices. It is understood that the profits amounted to about \$20,000.

Hughes Defends Boots

Major General Sam Hughes appeared before the boots committee on Tuesday, and made a characteristically breezy defence of himself and his department. In regard to the boots, he declared that Canadian boots are superior to British, despite the fact that the Canadians now in Northern France are not wearing footwear made on this side of the Atlantic. General Hughes did not appear to give a hoot for the opinion of General Alderson, who is commanding the Canadian army. He referred to Sir Geo. Perley, the acting high commissioner in London and one of his own colleagues, as tho he were merely fulfilling the duties of a clerk when he transmitted complaints in regard to the boots to the prime minister.

Altho the minister spoke so glibly in defence of the transactions of his department, within forty-eight hours of the giving of his evidence he suspended Col. Geo. Hurdman, inspector of technical equipment, the officer who is under some degree of suspicion since the inquiry into the purchase of binoculars. According to S. Bilsky, already referred to, he was asked by T. Birkett to sign an agreement covering a charge of two dollars per glass for "incidentals." This Bilsky declined to do. Birkett denied ever having paid this money, and Hurdman denied having received it, but he has been suspended pending a further departmental inquiry.

Electioneering in the Trenches

The Commons failed to bring about prorogation by Easter, as the government had hoped. In view of the developments in the committees of inquiry this would have been impossible anyway, even if the government had not introduced a number of bills at a late hour of a fairly contentious character. One of these provides for the giving of the franchise to all soldiers on active service. The House is agreed as to the desirability of doing this if it were practicable, but the Opposition does not think it possible to frame a satisfactory measure. They think that Lord Kitchener would probably object to the carrying of partizan Canadian politics into the trenches of Flanders at a serious stage of the war, while the opportunities for the dishonest manipulation of votes sent across the Atlantic by mail to partizan returning officers would be without limit. Curiously enough when the bill was first taken up by the committee Hon. C. J. Doherty expressed the view that it would be practically impossible to collect the soldiers' vote at the front. Now he is fathering the bill thru the House. The only explanation would seem to be that he is yielding to the pressure of other members of the cabinet who think more of elections than of anything. Many Conservatives have frankly stated in private conversation that if the bill goes thru the House they expect that the Senate will kill it. All they want is another "loyalty" cry against the Opposition.

The Election Law

The committee which has labored for two sessions with election law reforms has brought forth but small results. Workmen under the bill now introduced will be given an additional hour in which to vote at noon without loss of pay, but there will be no extension of the hours of voting. Another bill to amend the Controverted Elections Act has been introduced as a result of the labors of this committee. It contains a number of commendable amendments which will have a tendency to shorten election trials, but that is about all. The proposals to make contributors to campaign funds reveal their names and the amounts of their subscription has been conveniently forgotten, and it is safe to say that nothing will be said about this omission in the House, now that we are, apparently, so near the date of another appeal to the people.

ASSISTING THE LABOR PROBLEM

The labor problem is one of the hardest matters to solve confronting the western farmer today. Hired help is hard to obtain on a great many farms. The reasons for this state of affairs are many and varied but one certainly is that in the large majority of cases there is a lack of understanding between the man and his employer. Anyone who has been a hired man in the West must recognize this fact. Sometimes the "boss" is to blame and in other instances misunderstanding is due to the hired man. In either case a little more toleration and judgment shown would lead to mutual benefits, and so it is that the little book just issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture under the title of "Practical pointers for farm hands" is strongly recommended for the consideration of the "boss" as well as the hired man.

Here are a few quotations from the book taken at random:—

"Don't think the boss ought not to watch you and your work. That is his business. And he would much rather find things all right than all wrong. If your work pleases him, you will be glad, and if it does not you should be glad to find it out so you can avoid further error. His careful inspection is no offence, and you do him wrong to take it so."

"Go to the front of your horses once in a while and see if the harness is all right and that the sweat pads are in place. The man who is always on the watch is worth twice as much as the other kind. Don't expect two sets of harness to work perfectly a whole half day without attention. A steam engine will not do that and it is built much more solidly."

"When you are asked to help move some furniture or clean the stove pipe, do so cheerfully. Don't act as if you are doing too much of a favor. You may get hurt or get sick and have to be taken care of yet. Anyway, think of the stormy days and breakdowns that give you hours and hours of rest in the busy times."

There are 200 pointers in this little book and every farmer and hired man in the West should have one. A card sent to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, asking for "Practical Pointers for Farm Hands" will receive prompt attention.

STUDENT REUNIONS

For college students, ex-students and graduates who are spending the summer months in the country in Manitoba, a new event is being arranged for the mid-summer in the form of student reunions. Two, at least, of such reunions will be organized, one at Souris, in the south, and one at Sandy Lake, in the north and west of the province. These reunions will be organized by the student Young Men's Christian Association of the colleges, and in each case will last three or four days. Dates will be so arranged that the students on farms will be able to plan to take such a holiday at the slack mid-summer season.

The purpose of the reunions will be three-fold: (1) To provide for a pleasant outing for men between whom there is a natural bond; (2) To keep ex-students and graduates linked up with their colleges, to keep them informed of and in sympathy with the work being done there; and (3) To help them in their christian thought and in relating their christian ideas and ideals to conditions and life in their home districts.

The program will be very similar to that of a student conference or a summer school. The forenoons and evenings will be devoted to study groups, addresses, etc., and the afternoon to a strong athletic program, including track, aquatic and team sports.

The student committees which are completing arrangements for these reunions are very hopeful that all college men within reasonable distance of these points will plan to attend. A nominal registration fee will be charged to cover expenses. Those who can attend the Sandy Lake camp, please communicate with J. E. Sirett, of Neepawa, and those who can attend the Souris camp, communicate with F. F. Laughland, of Hartney, or J. R. Bell, of Clearwater, Man. All communications should reach these men by June 15, or as much earlier as possible.

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"WHEN I bought my first manure spreader, I was thinking more of my horses than I was of my land. I bought a 'light weight' machine. It went all right empty, or with a half load, but it warped and jammed so after a few full loads that soon the horses couldn't move it. A spreader must have some weight if it is to do good work and last any length of time. The spreader I own now is what some might call a heavy machine. The beauty of it is that it neither warps nor jams and it works as easy when fully loaded as it does when nearly empty. As my neighbor said when he bought one like mine, 'I could spread soft coal with it.' I find it is much better for the horses, better for the land, and better for my pocketbook."

This farmer owns a **Deering** manure spreader built for efficient work, and field-tested in every feature. The weight is put into places where weight counts. It helps to make the machine stiff and strong. It prevents jamming, twisting, warping and sagging.

See the Deering local agent who handles these machines and let him show what the features on **Deering** spreaders are put there for. Or, write us for information and we will give you our agent's name.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

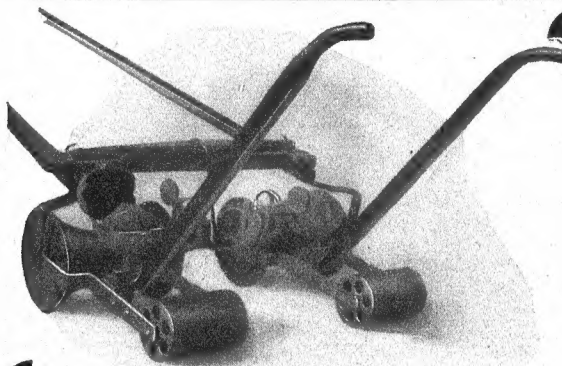
Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.
These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm and Baltic Alfalfa Seed grown in Alberta. The hardiest seed known. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Grown in the driest portion of Alberta and is very drought resistant. Write for our Alfalfa Book and prices and samples.

Southern Alberta Land Co. Ltd.
SUFFIELD, Alta. W. A. MCGREGOR, Supt. of Farms



WATSON'S IMPROVED Turnip and Seed Sower

This machine is the most successful as yet made for the sowing of Turnip, Carrot, Mangold or Beet Seeds. We adopted the **friction drive** several years ago, and a careful comparison of all other drills has satisfied both ourselves and customers that we have the best

Sower made. It is substantially built, and will last a lifetime. Weight 215 lbs. Get it from your local dealer, or write us direct.

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By W. T. R. Preston

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BOYS—Here's your greatest chance

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This dandy gun is a winner with every live boy. It is a genuine repeater, shoots 50 shots with one loading, and we give you 250 rounds of ammunition with each gun (you can get extra ammunition anywhere). It comes to you complete in a shining black pistol belt with a real holster like all cowboys and scouts wear.

The cowboy or scout suit is the real thing too: brown khaki breeches, Western shirt, sombrero hat, bandanna handkerchief and all. Get your gun, belt and suit right now and you'll be the envy of all your friends.

Here's our offer.—We want to introduce at once to
The Regal Manufacturing Co.

every householder in Canada "LUMINITE," the wonderful new metal polish and cleanser that sells at only 10c a large package. One 10c package will make up a job on ordinary polish. So it sells like hot cakes everywhere. Write to-day and get only 20 packages without any money in advance. Sell them among your friends at 10c each—it's easy. Everybody buys. Return coupon \$2.00 when the "Luminite" is sold and you'll promptly get the grand pistol, ammunition, belt and holster all complete, and the dandy cowboy or scout suit is yours as well for showing these grand prizes and getting out three or four times as much for your goods and earn out your goldmine as you will.

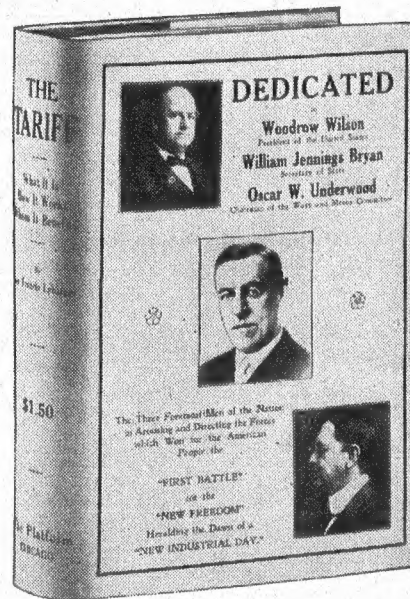
BOYS—write for the "Luminite" at once. We trust you. You take no risk because you can return it if you cannot sell it. This is the chance of your life. Don't miss it. Address at once

Dept. K 736 Toronto, Ont. 22

The Tariff

By LEE FRANCIS LYBARGER

**What it is
How it works
and Whom it
benefits**



This book is a complete exposure of the system of robbery by which revenues are raised from the tariff. It is particularly timely because it shows just what the tariff can do and cannot do. The arguments for and against "Protection," "Free Trade," and "Tariff for Revenue" are here presented in popular form for the ordinary reader. Mr. Lybarger shows that in some cases the tariff costs more than the goods, and he shows conclusively who pays the tariff and who gets the benefit from it. He also deals with such questions as "The Tariff and the Farmer," and "Protection and Labor." This is the most complete and exhaustive work on the tariff in the English language, and is of great value to any person who wishes to understand the tariff question.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Lybarger has been studying this great problem and the results of his study are fully set forth in his book. One subject which he discusses which will have a special bearing on the Canadian tariff

situation, is that the higher the tariff very frequently the less is the revenue. Mr. Lybarger presents ten objections to the protective tariff. It represents special privilege; it represents class legislation; it builds up trusts and monopolies; it enables trusts to sell cheaper abroad than at home; it robs the people without their knowing they are being robbed; it employs public taxation for personal enrichment; it obtains the votes of labor by falsehood and bribery; it diminishes the wages of labor; it has diminished the total wealth of the nation; it builds up great fortunes by impoverishing the people. This valuable book consists of 440 pages, handsomely bound in green cloth covers. It is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be mailed to any address postpaid

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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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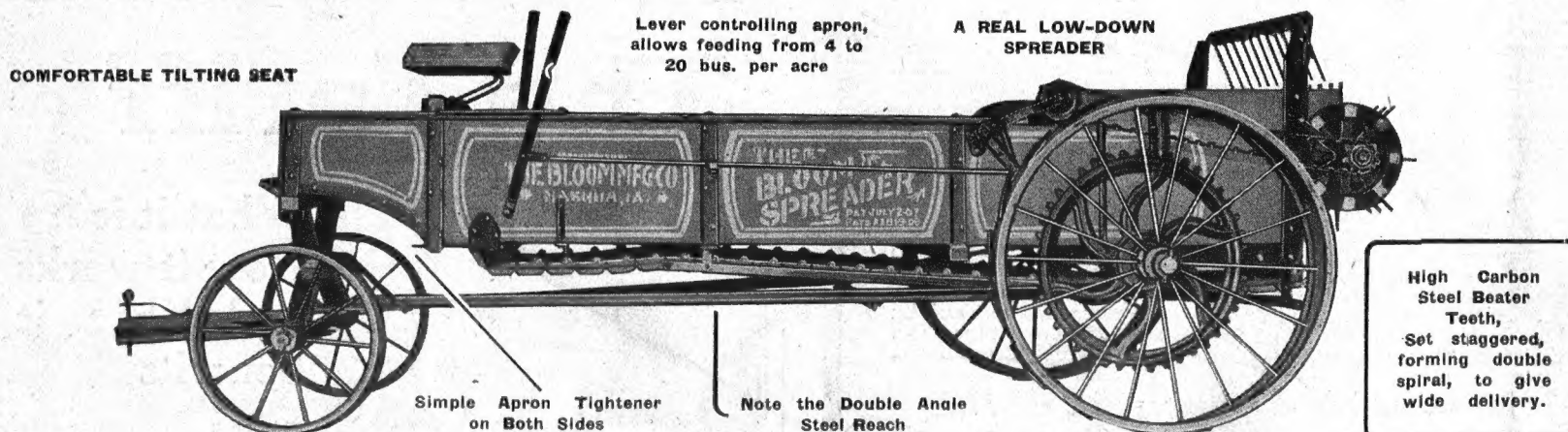
Some of the Necessities of the near future are shown on this page, others are mentioned. Get particulars about our values before you make a purchase. You can save dollars and avoid disappointment by dealing with the pioneer farmers' company.



G.G.G. Bluebell Twine

Never Disappoints the User

Book your order immediately, as there is a strong possibility of twine being scarce this season, and prices are advancing.



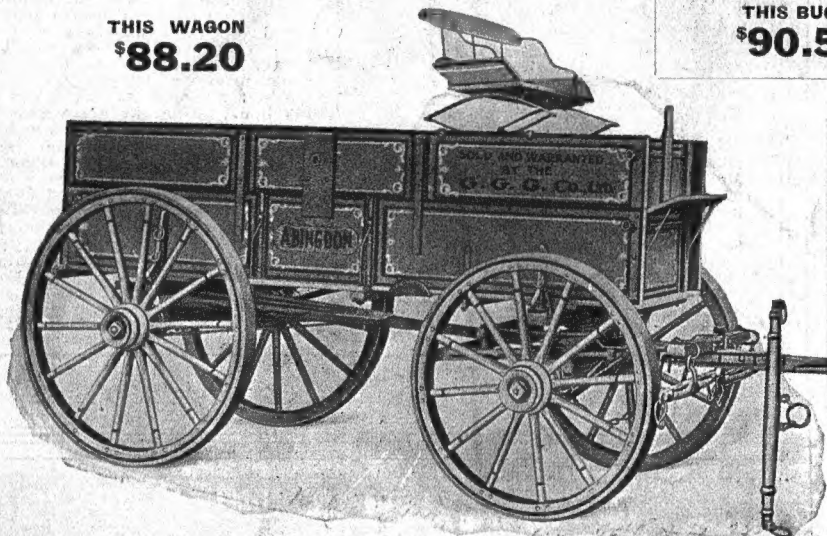
The G.G.G. Bloom Manure Spreader

Should be considered a real necessity on almost every farm. This year's big crop will take much plant food out of the land. Apply what manure you can. In most cases you will see the benefit in increased returns next year, if not this season. The G.G.G. Spreader is simple, strong, and low-down. Direct drive from the master sprocket wheel to the cylinder

gives light draft. Those who have used it say it requires one horse less than other spreaders. It is made in three sizes.

PRICES		
60 Bus. Size,	70 Bus. Size,	90 Bus. Size,
\$104.75	\$113.30	\$134.30

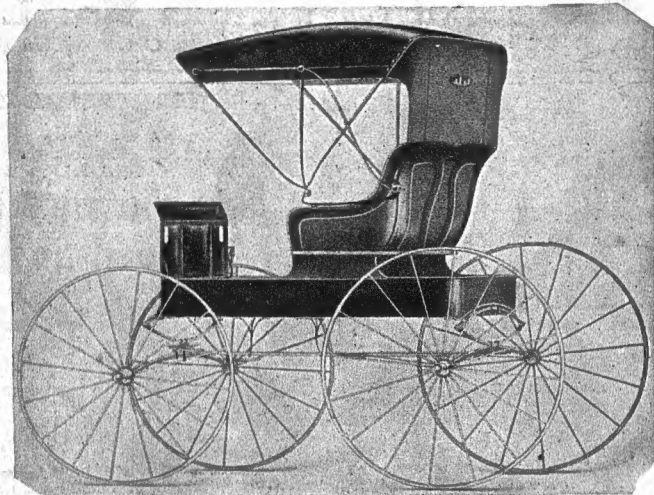
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All prices quoted above are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and include advances due to increases in tariff.

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